The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3468 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Dispatches and Correspondence from the Advance.

Gen. McClellan in Possession of Snicker's Gap.

The Enemy's Cavalry Driven Out by a Column of Infantry.

The Rebels Foiled in Their Intention to Hold the Gap.

The Great Advantages of the Position.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. MARCY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WHEATLAND, Nov. 2—8 P. M.

His Excellency the President:

I have just received a dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, dated at Snicker's Gap, 6 P. M., stating that he has full possession of the Gap. When Gen. HANCOCK arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out by a column of from five to six thousand infantry. The rebels advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns. The position is a strong one from either side. It is said that Gen. JACKSON and Gen. A. P. HILL are in the valley opposite.

Gen. PLEASANTON had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union at 3 o'clock this afternoon, exploding one of their caissons, and capturing ten of their wounded left behind.

A. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, Nov. 2.

I left the advance at 2 P. M. to-day, near Uniontown, twenty-six miles off, driving the enemy in fine style.

The advance force under Gen. PLEASANTON broke camp on Friday morning at Purcellville, reaching Philomont, six miles distant, at 12 o'clock, immediately after the enemy had left. All the citizens, twenty-six in number, were arrested—those not taking the oath being held. Pickets were thrown out in all directions.

Three masked batteries were opened on a squadron of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, picketing toward that place. Our guns immediately got into position. Our own and the rebel cavalry dismounted, and fought on foot. The whole of the Eighth Regiment went to the support, and the fight became animated.

Our men held a position in the wood one hour and a half against a superior force of the enemy. We then fell back, the rebels following. Our guns immediately opened on them, doing splendid execution, and driving them from every chosen position.

During the night they advanced into an orchard close by, and this morning, at one o'clock, Gen. PLEASANTON opened fire. DOUBLEDAY'S Brigade moved forward and drove the enemy from field to field, over three miles, capturing several prisoners, who said we were fighting all of STUART'S Cavalry; also, that LONGSTREET is at Paris, JACKSON at Upperville, and the bulk of the rebel force on the east side of the Blue Mountain.

A battle is expected to-morrow.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SNICKER'S GAP.

SNICKER'S GAP, VIA WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

Snicker's Gap was occupied by our forces yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock—HANCOCK'S Division entire holding it until night, when SYKES' took its place.

The rebels were evidently foiled, intending to hold Snicker's and Ashby's Gap, and give us battle. They were marching up on the other side to take it when we entered. We threw shell among their forces, who wheeled and retreated on the double-quick.

Maj. O'NEIL, of MEAGHER'S Staff, was captured, and afterwards retaken.

All the people, as well as the soldiers, were very much taken by surprise at our appearance.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

SNICKERSVILLE, NEAR SNICKER'S GAP, Sunday Evening, Nov. 2.

Our troops advanced to this place without meeting with the enemy. The Gap is now in our possession.

During the day considerable shelling was heard at the left and in the advance, which was feeling its way. The woods were thoroughly shelled, but no replies were elicited from the enemy. This morning, the enemy's pickets were on the mountain to the right of Snicker's Gap, but they disappeared as our forces approached this place.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Movement Toward Snicker's Gap—A Description of the Country—A View of the Valley Between Short Hills and the Blue Ridge—Position of the Enemy—A Surprise in Store for Them—Prospect of Warm Work.

SIGNAL STATION ON THE SHORT HILLS SOUTH OF HILLSBOROUGH, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862.

There is every prospect that before this note reaches you an encounter with the enemy will have taken place at Snicker's Gap, now plainly in sight from the location of the present writing. The "Short Hills," as you will observe from any good map of this region, forms a spur of the Blue Ridge, parallel to which it runs southward for ten miles, where it breaks off abruptly, a valley from two to three miles in width running between the two ridges. Six miles south by west of the abutment of the Short Hills is the break through the Blue Ridge known as Snicker's Gap, and through it runs the fine road known as the Leesburgh and Snicker's Gap turnpike—the highway to Winchester and the Shenandoah Valley.

This Gap the rebels now hold in some force—having seized and begun fortifying it the moment our army crossed the Potomac and entered Loudon County. To get a good view of the locality, and see for myself what the prospect was, I this morning set out from Wheatland, in company with Capt. FISHER, of the Signal Corps. Passing through Hillsborough—which you will observe to lie in a break in the lower portion of the Short Hills—we made our way up the southern knob of this range. The eminence presents a very precipitous ascent, up which it would be impossible for any animal less agile than the coney, or nimble-footed climbers of the human kind. Accordingly, we left our horses at the outermost picket post at the foot of the hill and began the ascent on foot. The face and top of the mountain is thickly wooded, through which not even a forest trail passes, and we had to trust to our pocket compasses for the right direction. As we were *beyond our lines*, and it was impossible to say at what moment we might be brought face to face with the stealthy vedettes of the enemy, it was necessary for us to step noiselessly along, avoiding the dry leaves that strew the ground, and stepping on the moss-covered rocks. Gaining the top of the mountain and climbing up and into a high tree, with our powerful glasses, the valley between the Short Hills and the Blue Ridge, together with Snickher's Gap, and the whole surrounding country occupied by our army, burst upon the view.

Of course the most interesting locality was the Gap itself about five miles distant, and we strained our sight to see all we could here. The enemy was plainly in sight in considerable force, occupying both sides and crests of the Gap, and thence distributed through Snickersville South along the Eastern side of the Blue Ridge down to Ashby's Gap and thence East to Upperville. PLEASANTON'S reconnoissances have developed the fact that LONGSTREET'S whole corps, numbering about twenty thousand men, occupy this locality. We observed numerous camp fires in the Gap, and comparing them with the fires from our own camps in sight in the vicinity of Hillsborough and Wheatland, it was evident that at least several divisions were located there. A strong force of artillery was also observed fringing the sides and crests of the Gap.

While engaged in our observations through our glasses, from the colgn of vantage afforded us by the tree-top, we observed a large force of Union troops,—the whole or part of COUCH'S Second Army Corps, we surmised, moving south down the valley, between the Short Hills and the Blue Ridge. Having advanced to a line parallel with the end of the former ridge, they drew up in line of battle and skirmishers were thrown out up the mountain to the west. In front of the position of the main body lay a piece of woods, and beyond this, on the brow of the hill, a cleared space. In this opening we observed the enemy's videttes, who, however, from the intervening woods, were not visible to our people. Becoming aware of the approach of our skirmishers, they retreated towards the top of the Blue Ridge, where we observed a body of mounted men on the skirt of the woods. No infantry or artillery, however, was observed. Our forces now began moving southward and westward up the mountain sides; but after a short time a halt was made, and it was evident they were about to bivouac for the night. If we rightly conjecture, the manœuvre intended by our force is a skillful one, and one that will be apt to take the rebels in the gap by surprise. They will move along the road on the brow of the mountain, and moving southward *will turn the enemy's flank, repeating on them the game they practiced upon our forces at Harper's Ferry.*

These predictions, you will observe, are made on the presumption that the enemy intends holding the Gap. It is possible, however, that they may prudently withdraw—a course to which they will be the more led, as there is every probability they have already derived all the benefit they wished to have from the possession of the Gap—namely, a cover for their retreating forces up the Shenandoah Valley, for I am every day confirmed in the theory I have on several occasions advanced, that there will probably be no serious battle north of Manassas. If the rebels are determined to hold Snicker's Gap it may require some pretty warm work to take it from them, and it is within their power to make a second "South Mountain" out of it. When we first entered this valley the force then was insufficient, and might readily have been taken by a brigade of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a single battery. *Now*, it may cost many, many a brave fellow his life.

The theory that the rebels intend making a desperate resistance to the passage of our army south of the Manassas line, has just received fresh confirmation in the statement of a paroled Confederate soldier—a non-commissioned officer of the Second Virginia Cavalry, named C. H. COOPER, whom I met yesterday on his way back from Richmond to his home at Waterford, in this county. While at Warrenton Junction, on his way last Wednesday, enormous masses of troops were being sent from Richmond and Gordonsville by the Virginia Central and Alexandria Railroads, through Warrenton Junction, and on to Manassas. *No less than fifty-two pieces of artillery were sent forward that day from Gordonsville to Catlett's Station.* If these are really the intentions of the enemy, shall we have a third Bull Run battle at that ominous locality this again Fall? or shall it go over to a Spring campaign? A few days will decide.

I have endeavored, all along, not to hold out any illusions as to our operations, and I still do not say we are going on to Richmond. But things look more like work now than they have thus far. Our powerful army continues to move on—not exactly with Napoleonic rapidity; but still it moves. The soldiers are in fine spirits; activity has thrown off all the maggots that sloth breeds, roads and weather are fine and as favorable for work as they ever could be. Courage and daring should do a great deal for the cause during the next fortnight. W. S.

LETTER FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Movement of Troops—Apprehensions of the People of Sharpsburgh—Arrest of a Clergyman for Signaling the Enemy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

Preparations are making for the corps stationed near this place to move to-morrow. To-day, the officers are engaged packing their valises and trunks. Commissaries and Quartermasters have been notified to have their transports in readiness; single ambulances have been detailed to convey the sick from the regiments to the hospitals, and double ambulances to take the wounded and disabled from Sharpsburgh to Frederick. For the past ten days numerous orders have been issued, and then countermanded, for the corps to prepare for a sudden march, but it is universally conceded that the order of to-day will be acted upon, and to-morrow will behold the troops in motion.

The corps which left here last Sunday is already with the main army further down the river; the corps which leaves to-morrow will proceed in the same direction. The citizens of the place are fearful lest the rebels should again cross at Blackford's Ford when they discover that the army has moved away. It is not probable, however, that the rebels will repeat their attempt at invasion of Maryland soil, and invite our army to close upon them in the rear.

Rev. Dr. R. DOUGLASS, an old resident of the place, was recently detected in communicating with the enemy at Shepherdstown. The traitor lives in a spacious brick house on a high bank near the river, from which point he showed signals. He was taken to Harper's Ferry, where it is to be hoped he will receive his deserts. Numerous traitors still remain in town, and are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to impart valuable information to the rebels.

No one can utter a word of complaint in reference to the humane treatment of the rebel wounded. Under the judicious and skillful management of that accomplished surgeon, Dr. J. H. RUSH, they have received the kindest and most considerate attention. They are also indebted to Dr. DE YOUNG, Manager of the Episcopal Church Hospital, and to Dr. C. D. WHITE, Assistant Surgeon in the same building. The latter gentleman has won the esteem of the patients, a number of whom, when being taken from the hospital this morning, expressed unfeigned gratitude for his care and solicitation. It is expected that Dr. WHITE will soon take a position in the navy.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Dr. EDWARD A. CRANE, Agent of the Sanitary Commission, for his promptness in supplying the hospitals and Regimental Surgeons with clothing and medical stores. For weeks together the Surgeons have depended almost entirely upon the Sanitary Commission for articles of comfort and necessity for the sick and wounded. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods have been dispensed by this branch alone in a single day.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD took a parting leave of his brigade yesterday, prior to his taking the command of a division. The regiments were drawn up in line, and each one reviewed separately by the General. At the conclusion of the review he rode up to the several commandants of the regiments, and, grasping each one in turn by his hand, bade him adieu. That ceremony performed, Col. VINCENT, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, approached the General, and presented him a pair of gold spurs, accompanying the same with a neat and very appropriate speech. The spurs are the gift of the field-officers of his brigade, and intended as a testimonial of their appreciation of his gallant conduct at the battle of Hanover Court House. Gen. BUTTERFIELD made a felicitous response, after which the regiments marched to quarters, regretting the loss of their late successful commander. WHIT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

A feeling of intense interest pervades all circles here in regard to the election to-morrow in New-York. Among unequivocally loyal men of all parties, the defeat of SEYMOUR and his semi-secesh associates is regarded as more important to the country than any victory which can be achieved on the field. The sympathizers with JEFF. DAVIS, on the other hand, hardly take pains to disguise their extreme anxiety for the defeat of WADSWORTH, and the condemnation at the polls of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

THE RUMORED PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The rumors circulated in regard to the expected peace propositions from Richmond are *canards*, manufactured in the interest of SEYMOUR and WOOD, and designed to effect the election in New-York.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES.

Mr. SEWARD was with the President most of the forenoon, discussing important dispatches.

VISITS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Until the meeting of Congress, the President will decline to receive unofficial visits after 12 o'clock. The pressure of official duties makes this limitation necessary.

ARMY MATTERS.

It is certain that no serious engagement has taken place between the armies of McCLELLAN and LEE. The rebels seem to have sent out numerous parties to seize and hold the passes of the Blue Ridge, but our forces, so far as known, have experienced in dispossessing them no great opposition. The belief is general that the enemy is falling back, and that STUART and other active leaders are covering the retreat.

THE REBEL ARMY UNDER LEE.

The statement from the Army of the Potomac, that the bulk of LEE'S force is east of the Shenandoah Valley, is not believed by correspondents or commanders in front of Washington. Gen. SIGEL, in command, informs us, this evening, that he believes most of the rebel force lately at Winchester to have been withdrawn toward Staunton or Richmond.

THE RUMOR ABOUT MOBILE.

The story of the capture of Mobile is not at all credited at the Navy Department. Such an enterprise at this time is inconsistent with the Government programme, and quite unlikely to have been attempted.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is generally conceded here that no other man has so good a prospect for election to the United States Senate, from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. WILMOT, as Gen. CAMERON, who is now understood to be on his way home from Russia. This prospect has excited the liveliest apprehensions among the Democrats in that State, and the most extreme measures are being resorted to, with a view of preventing a result so disheartening. Already, the secesh papers there are exhorting the people of the Egyptian districts *to arm*, in anticipation of forcible resistance; and threats are freely made that no man elected to the Legislature as a Democrat, and who shall vote for CAMERON, *shall be permitted to return to his home alive.*

Altogether, politics in the old Keystone State seem rapidly drifting into a vortex of confusion and desperation.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN MINNESOTA.

Late information from Gen. SIBLEY'S command in Minnesota, shows that his force has moved down to the Yellow Medicine River, to a point more convenient to his supplies. He is still engaged in trying and condemning Indians concerned in the recent murders, and a general hanging is expected shortly to take place. So far, about thirty have been found guilty, and condemned to death.

GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. CURTIN arrived here in the early train to-day, and will return home to-morrow. His business related to military affairs, and had for a special object the promotion of harmony in the action of the National and State authorities. An interview of several hours, with the President, resulted in a complete restoration of friendly relations, which the late misunderstanding had somewhat impaired, and was productive of more practical views in regard to the draft, and the order of the War Office authorizing regular soldiers for National service to be recruited from the volunteer regiments. No interview was had between the Governor and Secretary of War.

SENATOR COWAN ON THE DRAFT.

Considerable difficulty has arisen in Pennsylvania, growing out of an opinion given by Senator COWAN, that under the law drafted men could escape impressment by paying the forfeiture of not exceeding a year's, and not less than a month,s, pay—the amount to be determined by the Court-martial. Whilst this might be construed as the interpretation of the law of 1795, the Act of 1861 is sufficiently explicit to the contrary to remove all doubt on this point, and the War Department has so rendered a decision.

CONVALESCENTS.

Three thousand soldiers were sent to-day, by railroad, from the convalescent camp at Alexandria, to their respective regiments in the Army of the Potomac. More will follow this week.

SITE FOR A NAVY-YARD.

It is a mistake to say that New-London has been selected as a site for a Navy-Yard by the Government. The Commission to examine and report on sites had no authority to make a location, and was divided between New-London, Philadelphia, and Narragansett Bay. The whole question will be referred by Secretary WELLES to Congress. League Island, offered to Government as a site for a Navy-Yard, is not yet accepted.

REVIEW OF GEN. CASEY'S DIVISION.

Gen. CASEY'S Division will be reviewed on Wednesday.

PATIENTS COMING NORTH.

Twelve hundred patients will be sent North to-day—four hundred to Philadelphia, five hundred to New-York, and three hundred to Baltimore.

GEN. SUMNER.

Gen. SUMNER leaves to-morrow for the Army of the Potomac, to rejoin his command.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE REGULARS.

A special order from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, just issued, is to the following effect:

Pursuant to authority from the War Department, all enlistments of volunteer artillery soldiers in the regular service, under General Order No. 154 from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Oct. 9, 1862, are hereby declared void, and all such men will be at once returned to the batteries and companies from which they were taken; but all other enlistments under General Order No. 145 from the War Department, not in excess of ten from any volunteer company, are valid. After ten men shall have enlisted from any company, all further enlistments from that company into the regular service are void. All soldiers enlisted into the regular service, excepting from the volunteer artillery, now detained by regimental or other commanders, will be at once sent to the regular company or battery to which they belong, under General Order No. 154:

Should ten men have been taken from any volunteer company, and there be still more men claimed from that company by regular officers as having been enlisted into their batteries or companies, the volunteer regimental commander will certify the fact to the claimant that ten volunteers have been taken from the company, which will be a sufficient answer to the claim. The immediate delivery of volunteer soldiers, recently enlisted to their new batteries or companies, is enjoined upon all commanding officers. Descriptive lists, and accounts of pay and clothing should be sent with the soldiers thus transferred.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

The President has approved the sentence of a Court-martial, convened at St. Augustine, condemning private WILLIAM W. LUNT, Company I, Ninth Maine Volunteers, to be shot to death for desertion to the enemy's lines, without arms and accoutrements, and for highway robbery.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Former orders have been modified so as to require the submission to the Secretary of War's plans for hospital accommodation of the sick only in cases which in the opinion of the Quartermaster-General or Surgeon-General require the special action of the Secretary.

A CHANGE IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is said to-night in military circles that Col. GARESCHE, Assistant Adjutant-General of the army, upon duty in the War Department, will soon leave here for duty in the field as Chief of Staff of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, and that he will be succeeded by Col. JAMES B. FRY, at present Chief of Staff to Gen. BUELL.

PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

The entire army has been paid to the 30th of June last, and a portion up to the 31st of August. The reason for non-payment as to the remainder is owing to the Treasury Department being unable to honor the requisitions of the pay department, the bounty and advance pay to the new levies having to be first paid, and this transaction requiring all the available funds.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. CURTIN is here to confer with the President upon important military affairs connected with Pennsylvania.

THE RECENT BLOCKADE CAPTURES.

Rear-Admiral DUPONT, in communicating to the Navy Department the circumstances attending the capture of the British steamers *Scotia*, *Anglia* and *Ouachita*, and the destruction of the *Minto*, says:

"The crew of the *Scotia* were in a state of intoxication, so that they became almost unmanageable, and Acting Volunteer Lieut. CONROY ordered them to be transferred on board the *Restless* and put in irons. The *Anglia*, when captured, was almost out of coal, and was sent by Capt. GODON, Senior officer off Charleston, to Port Royal, to be supplied. This is the same vessel which attempted to enter Charleston in September, and being headed off, succeeded in making her escape through the darkness."

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Paymaster BATES has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Weehawken*.

Assistant Paymaster PARKER to the *Keokuk*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster LONGSTREET to the bark *Brazilliera*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon GILBERT has been detached from the ship *Gerard* and ordered to the *Kingfisher*.

From Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL THERE OF A PORTION OF THE CREW OF THE BURNT SHIP ALLEGHANIAN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The second mate and seven of the sailors from the burnt ship *Alleghanian* arrived here to-day from Yorktown, under arrest. The crew numbered twenty men. These eight men were picked up by the gunboat *Monticello*, and taken to Yorktown. All the rest of the crew are missing. Nothing definite has been learned relative to the destruction of this ship, but the investigations, which will probably be made, and the examination of these men will, no doubt, throw the crime upon the right parties.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 2.

The flag of truce steamboat *South America* left Fortress Monroe, this afternoon, for Aiken's Landing, taking up about thirty rebel prisoners, which arrived here this morning on the Baltimore boat *Georgiania*.

Cannonading was heard up the James River last evening, about 10 o'clock. The cause is not ascertained.

Earthquake in Africa.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

A lettet from Accra, W. C. A., dated July 18, states that an earthquake occurred there on the 10th. Nearly every house in the town was destroyed, and the three forts are in ruins.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Advices from Richmond to the 30th ult.

The Capture of the Steamship Anglia, in Bull's Bay.

Prospective Operations in North Carolina.

Richmond papers of the 30th ult. contain several items of interest, which we reproduce. The *Examiner* says:

"Day before yesterday a Yankee gunboat came up the York River as far as West Point, making no stay, but gave notice that they intended to send up a large vessel to blockade the river and stop the rebel trade in oysters. They also say that the people on the Rappahannock River have not yet tasted the horrors of war, and they intend to pay them a visit shortly."

Friction matches sold in Richmond, 29th, at $11 50 per gross.

The *Examiner* says:

"We have been waited upon by several of the Surgeons who came up from Aiken's Landing on Tuesday, in charge of the wounded paroled prisoners, and from their statements of neglect and treatment at that point, it would seem that the sufferings of Confederate prisoners only commence when released from Yankee thraldom. Their custody and care is transferred to those from whom they have a right to expect humane and better treatment. In the name of God, we hope to hear of no more such treatment."

A man in Richmond had been sentenced to wear a barrel shirt through the city, and then sent to hard labor in the fort for six months, for smuggling liquor into the city.

The *Examiner* says the wagon train of supplies brought out from Kentucky by Gen. KIRBY SMITH, was forty miles long, and brings a million yards of Kentucky jeans, with a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes, and 200 wagon loads of bacon, 6,000 barrels pork, 15,000 mules and horses, 8,000 beeves, and a large lot of hogs.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP AUGLIA.

The *Examiner* contains the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

Tidings reached here this evening of the capture, in Bull's Bay, of the steamship *Anglia*, laden with valuable army stores, bound to this city. When the *Anglia* left Nassau, news had been received that the Yankees were working night and day on iron-clads, with a view of attacking Charleston soon.

DANGER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Express* says: "There are many considerations which make it necessary that the Government shall take prompt and energetic measures to hold against the enemy the eastern portion of North Carolina. The people of this section are already alarmed at the prospect of being overrun by the enemy, are said to distrust the intention of the Government, and to be making preparations to remove their Slave property to safer quarters. The Neuse river is navigable, at a high freshet, for boats drawing four or five feet of water, to Smithfield, within twenty miles of Raleigh. It would be improper to say what has already been done to close this and the Tar rivers."

THE FIGHT AT POCATALIGO.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 31.

In the fight at Pocotaligo, it appears that the enemy's force consisted of detachments of eight regiments, from Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Each detachment numbered 400 men, so that the attacking force of infantry consisted of about 3,200 men, beside which there was a full battery of field-pieces and two boat-howitzers. These troops were commanded by Brig.-Gen. TERRY. Having effected their landing at an early hour and driven in our pickets, the Yankees advanced rapidly toward the railroad. The Charleston *Mercury* says

They first encountered our forces about 11 o'clock A. M., and the fighting was kept up with more or less spirit from that time until 5 o'clock P. M., when the enemy began to waver and finally fell back in disorder, leaving his dead upon the field. The action is described by an eye-witness to have been a second Secessionville affair, in the disparity of the forces engaged, in the stubborn character of the contest and in the completeness of the repulse. Capt. ELLIOTT'S Battery and the Virginia Battery are said to have covered themselves with glory. A later report, though not official, places the number of our casualities at 10 killed and 60 wounded.

The heaviest loss was suffered by the Virginia Artillery, Capt. J. N. LAMKIN, a gallant corps, which has served on our coast ever since the fall of Port Royal. They had four killed and sixteen wounded, most of the latter slightly. The following are the names of the killed: C. PETERS, J. F. FLUCHER, W. A. THACKER, T. J. ALLEN. Lieut. MASSIE was wounded in the head and arm slightly. The battery went into action with thirty-five men. A large number of its horses were killed. The Old Dominion boys also lost a caisson, owing to the horses having taken fright, but captured one from the enemy, which made things even. The enemy burned the caisson which they took.

The *Courier* adds the following to this account:

The Forty-sixth Georgia and a detachment of cavalry, under the command of Col. COLQUITT, were ordered down Thursday morning to follow up the enemy, a courier having arrived, stating that the enemy was in force at Mackey's Point. The Georgians on the road gathered up quite a large stock of overcoats and other articles found on the road. Two new made graves were also discovered. The enemy's dead lie scattered along the route down to the point of landing. During the whole engagement they were carrying their wounded and dying to the rear. One man who saw them on their retreat states that he met a continued stream of ambulances going and coming from their boats. On their advance they had killed some sheep, but in the hasty retreat were obliged to leave their plunder.

Our troops buried forty of the enemy's dead. The force that first met the enemy consisted of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Capt. TRENHOLM; Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. RUTLEDGE; Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, Capt. WM. ELLIOTT, and an infantry company, who stubbornly and successfully contested the enemy's advance until the arrival of reinforcements. The others afterward engaged were NELSON'S Virginia Battery, MORGAN'S Squadron of Cavalry, Major ABNEY'S First Battalion of Sharpshooters, consisting of Capt. CHISHOLM'S Company, Capt. ALSTON'S Company, and Capt. BUIST'S Company.

A deserter from one of the blockading steamers off Charleston arrived in that city on the 27th. The *Courier* gives the following report from him:

Before he left, he was acting as Assistant Quartermaster, and overheard a conversation between Capt. DENNISON and another officer on the poop-deck of his vessel, in which one of the officers stated that an attack on Charleston would be made on the arrival of two iron-clads and some additional vessels, with an expected reinforcement to the land forces of some seventeen thousand men. They expected to make the attack by land and water between the 1st and 10th of November. Their light-draft gunboats were to run up the Stono, shell the woods and attack the batteries along the banks, while the iron-clads and larger vessels are to come up and attack Fort Sumter and the city.

The President's Reply to the Appeal of the Ladies of New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1862.

MADAM: I have had the honor to receive and to present to the President of the United States the letter of loyal New-York women which you sent to me, together with a copy of their appeal to our countrymen which accompanied the same. I have also received the letter which was addressed to me by the same patriotic ladies.

I am authorized by the President to express to you his grateful appreciation of the interest which the writers of these communications have taken in the National affairs. Their generous appeal in behalf of a country more worthy of women's affections than any other country could be, and more needful of them now than at any former period, has already been nobly responded to. Armies have come into the field adequate, as the President trusts, to the National emergency; and so when the story of the National salvation shall be written, it will show that the inspiration of patriotism which insured it came, as it ought to come, from daughters who have not degenerated from the virtue of the mothers of the Revolution.

I have the honor to be, Madam,
Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Mrs. ——.

IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK.

ANOTHER BATTLE ON THE BLACKWATER.

THE TOWN OF FRANKLIN DESTROYED.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

HEADQUARTERS NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES, NEAR SUFFOLK, VA., Nov. 1, 1862.

We have had another little exchange of compliments with the enemy on Blackwater, a few miles lower down the river from the position where the lamented WHELAN met a soldier's death.

At four o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th, detachments from six squadrons, numbering 200 men under Lieut.-Col. ONDERDONK—our Colonel, C. C. DODGE, being absent on another important expedition with the rest of the regiment—left camp to report to Gen. PECK for immediate service. On reaching Suffolk, we found Gen. PEARY'S Infantry Brigade, HOWARD'S United States Artillery Battery, and the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, all in motion, and SPEAR'S Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry also out. The troops proceeded to Franklin, on the Blackwater, moving on rapidly through the night, and reaching the point opposite the place at daylight. Their pickets and our advance exchanged fires at once, and as soon as possible, under cover of our advanced skirmishers, the batteries were placed in position and opened on the nest of rebels. They opened on their side with their batteries in a short time, but our guns were too well served to enable them to make half a show. We shelled them off, knocked their town into *pi*, and, in obedience to orders, returned at a late hour last night to this point. There were none killed and but few wounded on our side. Their loss, judging from yells and shrieks and appearances, as we drove them from cover, must have been severe. There is no ford or bridge on the Blackwater in that direction, and having no pontoons with us, we could not cross to follow them up. The expedition was a success, so far as obedience of orders permitted.

We are anxious and ready for a move on to Petersburgh, and know we can make it whenever Headquarters at Washington will permit it. Our Generals and our troops are anxious and ready for the cheering word, "Forward!"

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

The News of the Capture of Mobile Said to be Confirmed.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 3.

A dispatch from Jackson, Tenn., dated the 2d, says that news received at GRANT'S headquarters yesterday, from the South, *via* Rienzi, confirms the capture of Mobile.

Advices from Holley Springs to Wednesday, say that large reinforcements from Louisiana are pouring in. There is no movement of rebel troops from that place except VILLIPIGUE'S Brigade to Meridian. The people of Hernando are said to be moving their Slaves and other property into the interior.

The Grenada *Appeal* says, Judge JOHN O. CAMPBELL is appointed Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederacy, *vice* Prof. BLEDSOE, resigned.

The Federal forces at Island No. 10 have again accepted the Tennessee shore, and are now constructing a fort under the protection of a Federal gunboat.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

When She Was Last Seen—The Property of Rebels Destroyed.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

The *Alabama* was last seen on Oct. 29, in lat. 39, lon. 69, steering northwest. She was then under a full head of steam and sail, and the wind was blowing from the south.

Part of the bark *Lamplighter*, burned by the pirate *Alabama*, was owned by Messrs. CALDWELL, of Charleston, S. S., and part by J. J. KELLY, of Savannah.

Cargoes of the Vessels Captured by the Alabama.

The following are the cargoes of the vessels burned at sea by the rebel steamer *Alabama*:

Ship *Lafayette*, for Belfast, 13,296 bushels wheat, 47,603 bushels corn, 16,850 pounds lard.

Ship *Manchester*, for Liverpool, 45,141 bushels wheat, 14,666 bushels corn.

Bark *Lauretta*, for Messina, 1,424 bbls. flour, 225 kegs nails, 3,600 staves. For Madeira, 998 bbls. flour, 295 boxes herring, 3,600 staves.

Bark *Lamplighter*, for Gibraltar, 300 hhds. tobacco.

Schooner *Crenshaw*, for Glasgow, 1,289 bbls. flour, 9,272 bushels wheat.

Ship *Tonawanda*, from Philadelphia for Liverpool—released on bond—40 bbls. flour, 48,700 bushels wheat, 36 hhds. bark, 172 cases port wine, 128 bales hemp, 14 do. hops, 86 do. rags.

TERRIFIC GALE ON THE LAKES.

Disasters on Lake Ontario—Thirty to Forty Lives Lost.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 3.

The propeller *Bay State*, Capt. JOHN BROWN, with forty or fifty passengers, left here for Ogdensburgh last night. Pieces of the boat and portions of her freight are now being washed ashore, and it is feared that she was lost, with all her crew and passengers, in the terrific gale of Sunday night.

Two schooners were driven ashore opposite this city.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There were only six passengers and a crew of sixteen on board the propeller *Bay State*, which foundered off this port. We only learn the name of one of the passengers, viz.: GALE THOMPSON, of Vermont. The beach for miles is strewn with portions of the cargo and wreck. She was bound for Lake Erie, and loaded with merchandise. The vessel was valued at $14,000, and the cargo was probably worth $20,000 or $30,000.

The schooner *Annie Moulton*, with Wheat, Barley, and Rye, from Canada, lost canvas in the gale off this port last night, and went ashore near Sandy Creek.

The schooner *Mary Ann*, with Grain, and the *Gazelle*, with lumber, both from Canada, are ashore down the lake.

Disasters on Lake Erie.

PORT COLBORNE, C. W., Monday, Nov. 3.

There was a very heavy gale last night. The schooner *Vermont* is ashore behind the East River. The schooners *Bond* and *Couch*, and bark *Stork*, were disabled in sails and rigging. Four scows are ashore at Point Albino. Twelve to sixteen lives have been lost. It is reported that quite a number of vessels are ashore between here and Grand River.

Troops for Gen. Banks' Expedition.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

It is reported that Major-Gen. BANKS will have eight regiments of Massachusetts infantry, three batteries of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry as part of his proposed Texas expedition. The Forty-first Regiment, Col. CHICKERING, included in the above, expect to leave for New-York on Friday.

Gen. BANKS returns to New-York to-morrow.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

The Changes in the French Ministry Favorable to the Pope—How the Changes Affect the American Question—Nothing for the Secessionists to be Thankful for—The Emancipation Proclamation—Proposed Reconstruction of European Nationalities, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

The journal *La France* and the clericals have triumphed. The anticipated change in the Ministry favorable to the Pope has taken place, and the friends of Italy are in despair. M. THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had in some sort engaged himself to the cause of Italian unity, and even, it is said, to a speedy evacuation of Rome, goes out because he finds that this is not the policy of the Emperor, and M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, a former occupant of the office, takes his place. M. DE PERSIGNY, who, as well as M. THOUVENEL, warmly sustained the unitary cause in Italy and the early evacuation of Rome, it was supposed would also go out; but as Minister of the Interior, his only influence was in the control of the Press and a single vote in the Cabinet, and he was in no way responsible for the foreign policy of the Government. A change in his department would not have been an indication of the tendencies of the Government on any foreign question, and it is not probable he will be changed. In the interest of the United States, M. DE PERSIGNY'S resignation would be most desirable, for just as zealously as he works in the interest of union in Italy, does he work in the interest of disunion in America.

The change in the Foreign Office will not probably bring with it any change in the policy of the Government in American affairs. Our secession friends, it is true, are elated at the change, but their joy at best is only negative, and is based on the fact that M. THOUVENEL was frankly in favor of non-intervention, while the new Secretary cannot be, for them, any worse than that. But I am told that M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS is in principle in favor of non-intervention in our affairs, and so much so in fact, that even if non-intervention were not the only possible policy of the French Government, he would still favor that policy. He has already held the office of Foreign Secretary three times; twice under the Republic of 1848, and again from 1852 to 1855, at which latter epoch he resigned, on account of a divergence of opinion with the Emperor, at the Peace Conference of Vienna of that year. He has always been regarded as a liberal in politics, and in his official relations with former American Ministers, at the Court of the Tuileries, always showed a deference and a kindliness of feeling toward the American Government, which, we have every reason to believe, he will continue to show. Even on Italian affairs, it is doubtful whether the new Secretary has engaged himself any further than against the immediate evacuation of Rome; for it is impossible for a man of his antecedents to rush thus voluntarily into the arms of the Reactionary Party. A new title has been found for the party to which the Emperor belongs—"the party of hesitation." This word describes the whole position and policy of the French Government, as represented by the Emperor himself. Hesitation, patience, procrastination, in the hope that something may turn up to extricate him from a difficulty which he has not the courage to boldly attack. If the Pope should die and Cardinal BONAPARTE should be elected to the vacant chair, we might then hope for a solution; but, until the arrival of these events, there seems to be but little chance of a change in favor of Italy.

There is talk, however, within the last few weeks, of a much more important feature in European politics than this, and it is even to this new feature that some people attach the postponement of the solution at Rome. According to this hypothesis, the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia are negotiating for a reorganization of the territorial limits of Europe on the basis of nationalities—a reorganization which, so far as it is understood to-day, is to unite Germany under one head, give Venetia and Rome to Italy, reconstitute Poland as a suzeranity, Hungary as an independent nation, and so on, the two Emperors taking, as compensation, the one the Rhine provinces of Germany, and the other the provinces of the Danube. In such a territorial breaking up as this, the solution of the Roman question would be the smallest part of the programme.

The violent manner in which the Emancipation Message of Mr. LINCOLN was received in the Confederate Congress has singularly embarassed the secession Press in this country. The hope and the cry of universal secessiondom were that JEFF. DAVIS would take the first step toward emancipation, so as to neutralize the effect of Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation. But the first debates in the Confederate Congress have served to dispel totally any hope of such a measure, and now the writers who are bound to defend the rebellion, no matter what takes place, are left face to face with a situation which they find exceedingly difficult to manipulate.

The Secession papers have thus forsaken argument to fall into denunciation and the publication of anonymous, and probably manufactured letters, from the North and South, full of falsehoods and absurdities, but which, if true, would show the American people to be possessed of a character of cruelty and tyranny not before suspected. In this persistent effort of the Secessionists to create sympathy for their cause, by representing their enemies as barbarians and tyrants, Gen. BUTLER, of course, heads the column, and we expect soon to hear the name of "BUTLER" used all over the world as a scare to unruly children. But the principal crime of Gen. BUTLER seems to be that he, a down-east Yankee pettifogger, had no business to take and hold the proud City of New-Orleans. If he could only see the columns of abuse which appear daily in the English and French papers, he would perhaps doubt his own identity. Certainly, since the world began, no man in so humble a position has been so thoroughly abused.

You publish in your Washington correspondence, and many American and European papers after you, a history of an interview said to have taken place between Mr. SLIDELL and the Emperor NAPOLEON. According to our information here, and I have already made this statement in your paper, Mr. SLIDELL has never seen the Emperor at all. Nevertheless, there are here, as at home, many histories in circulation as to what should have taken place at this apocryphal interview, and among others, there is one told by the Secessionists themselves, which is too good to be lost. They say that after listening, as is his custom, with imperturbability to the end of Mr. SLIDELL'S explanations, His Majesty abruptly terminated the interview by saying, "Mr. SLIDELL, take my advice *and embrace!*"

Mr. CUNARD, the Agent of the Cunard Company of Steamers at New-York, denies in your paper the statement I made in regard to the number of stars on the flag used by one of their steamers in British waters, or he denies, at least, that the flag bore any arrangement of stars which was intended to be offensive to the Government of the United States. My reply is, that I believe my information correct, and that whether the particular flag on the particular vessel referred to was meant as a recognition of the eleven seceded States or not, that I find upon investigation that the following statements are generally circulated, and credited among Americans in England in regard to the Cunard Company: 1. That they often use in British waters flags that they dare not use in American waters. 2. That the officers of the Company in England in their relations with the public make no concealment of their sympathy with the rebellion; and 3d, That this Company furnished a sailing master (a Capt. BUTCHER or DUTCHER,) to take the Confederate steamer "290" to sea, and that this sailing master found a crew, took the vessel to sea, and delivered her, off the coast of Ireland, to the Confederate Captain who was to command her. How much of truth there may be in these statements, the truth of which I have not investigated; but they are so currently reported and believed, that I imagine I am acting in the interest of the Company in thus giving an opportunity to correct them if they are not true.

Several transports have been dispatched within the last few days to Mexico, laden down with the guns, material of war and other equipments necessary to the conversion of the vessels which have been sent out as transports into men-of-war; for, in order to carry out the land expedition, and to put it at once into a condition for operating against the enemy, the men-of-war were stripped of everything they required for their own use in active service, so as to give more room to the soldiers and their material and equipments. But the interesting part of this operation to us is that material enough is sent out to equip ready for war every vessel that is in the Gulf, including those carrying the material out, so that no means are left to bring the soldiers or the material back. The inference is that either the soldiers or the big guns are going to make a long stay in Mexico.

Mr. CAMERON has just passed through Paris on his way to Scotland, where he spends a week, preparatory to sailing on the *Scotia* to New-York on the 25th. Mr. CAMERON says the Administration is now on the right platform, and he is going home to help to urge on the war. He leaves on furlough, but intends to resign.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Lyons' Return to Washington—Recognition Imminent—The Proclamation—Causes of British Feeling—Gen. Butler in England—Fears for Canada—Prospects of the Democratic Party—The Real and Only Question.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

Lord LYONS is expected to return to his post at Washington during the present month, and he has put off his departure from England so long, that he might be able to define the course which Her Majesty's Government has decided upon, in concert with other European Powers. The Ministry, as I wrote you in my last, have positively decided upon recognition. The announcement made by Mr. GLADSTONE a week ago, at Newcastle, was echoed and received with great enthusiasm a day or two ago at Southampton, by Lord HARDWICK, in the presence of Lord PALMERSTON. The clamor for recognition increases daily, and the Proclamation of the President has sensibly increased the clamor—for, while England and Europe would rejoice at any measure looking to a gradual and peaceful emancipation, consistent with the best interests of both the white and black races, they look with horror and indignation at a war of savage negroes upon women and children. In the expression of this indignation, the whole vocabulary of abuse is exhausted. Abolition, pure and simple, would have found a degree of sympathy; but abolition partial, and as a military act, meets with little but condemnation. There is no doubt that Lord LYONS carries to America the determination of England, France and Russia to recognize the Confederacy, and that he will also bear an earnest protest, on the part of these Powers, against any method of conducting the war which they may consider opposed to the usages of civilization.

In the absence of news of active hostilities, the Press has been mainly occupied in the discussion of this proclamation. It has been the subject of the most powerful leaders of the *Times*, *Post* and *Herald*, and the cartoons of *Punch* and *Fun*. These latter are no bad indices of British feeling. In *Punch*, Mr. LINCOLN, out at elbows, desperate and ferocious, plays the ace of spades, on which is a negro face, as his last card, in a game of *rouge et noir*, over a barrel of gunpowder. In *Fun*, the President is a Jupiter, astride the American Eagle, about to launch a thunderbolt upon a defying Ajax, who is superintending the labors of a gang of negroes in a cotton-field. The text of these not uninfluential journals corresponds with their artistic designs, and they grow week by week less favorable to the Northern cause, indicating a corresponding change in the feelings of the masses of the people.

There is no need of supposing any special sympathy for the South or its institutions, to account for the feelings of England toward the North. They dread its success as a precursor of war and taxes, and the English, struggling under a burden as heavy as they can carry, fear every straw that may increase the weight. It is the North and the Government of Washington that are held responsible for all the cost and suffering of the cotton famine in Lancashire. There is not a man in England whose business is crippled who does not lay the blame upon the Yankees. If the beef is scant, or the beer deficient, it is the Yankees who have done it; and though the English love the negro, and are proud of his society, and never so happy as when they can walk with him in public, or sit beside him at dinner, they are not disposed to starve for him.

Then the Irish and Catholic element in the Northern armies is an unpleasant feature to an actively anti-Irish and no-Popery population. GARIBALDI'S sympathy with the Federal cause has done more than anything else to throw a wet blanket on the British sympathy with GARIBALDI.

The publication of a long letter in the *Times*, purporting to be written by a lady of New-Orleans, and describing certain rather strong measures for the repression and punishment of treason, said to have been taken by Gen. BUTLER, has produced a very unpleasant feeling, and increased the prejudice against that energetic officer. The *Times* proclaims his rule as far more atrocious than anything in Warsaw or Venice; the picture of a whole population disarmed, and its property confiscated, while arms are placed in the hands of negroes, who are to be encouraged and protected in taking such vengeance as they may choose to take upon their masters, is not a pleasant social picture. It must be remembered, however, that the English will not look upon the Southern people as rebels or traitors. They cannot be made to understand that they have not as good a right to Independence as any other people, or even as the Northern States. They speak of them as if they were Italians, or Poles, or Hungarians, or some gallant people fighting for liberty. If they could be made to understand that every Southerner fighting against the National Government was a rebel deserving death, and a traitor, whose proper doom was the gallows, they would have less of this sensitiveness about the milder measures of confiscation, and ball and chain imprisonments at hard labor, at New-Orleans. But it is of little use arguing with people wholly set in a wrong direction. The sympathy of England is with the South. They give their hatred to the North.

The news of the progress of the immense Federal navy of iron-clad vessels has made a profound sensation. It has added to the force of the demand for recognition and it has also quickened the operations for reinforcing the Confederate navy. Another Clyde steamer, said to be able to steam eighteen miles an hour, has just been purchased for the South, and there is a prospect that in this irregular and underhanded way British capitalists will do, what the Government, for obvious reasons, has hesitated to undertake. A Canadian, in the *Times*, has protested against recognition, as certain to cause an overwhelming attack on his province, which he thinks could not be defended. But, as England will not move alone, the war, if it took place, would be against the allied Powers. The retirement of M. THOUVENEL from the French Ministry is as likely to be connected with the affairs of America, as with those of Europe, and a diversion from the vexed question of Rome might not be disagreeable to the Emperor.

While the matter of recognition is in abeyance, speculation is active on the prospects of the Democratic Party in the North, and the effect its success might have on the prosecution of the war. Here is another puzzle to much bothered Englishmen. They are told that the Northern Democrats sympathize with the South in their State Rights doctrines, and will oppose the war, and at the same time that the principal officers of the army and a large majority of the rank and file are Democrats. They cannot see that there is any policy or consistency in such a party. The Democrats everywhere profess to be in favor of "a vigorous prosecution of the war," even of "a *more* vigorous prosecution." They differ from the Republicans only as to measures and means. But both profess to want the same thing—the restoration of the Union, and that means, as we have all learned by this time, conquest and subjugation, or, failing in these, destruction and extermination. What, then, can Democrats expect to do, more than Republicans are doing? Would they raise larger armies? Would they displace the Democratic Generals—HALLECK, MCCLELLAN and BUELL, now in command? And if they proceeded to exterminate the people of the South, the negroes, of necessity, would become free, unless they should confiscate and hold them in slavery. I see no use in a change of men, with the same measures, nor in a change of measures for others not more likely to be effectual. There is no question, so far as I can see, worth voting upon; and if there were a Democratic majority in every Northern State, the great question would remain just as it stood a year ago—just as it stands to-day. With or without European intervention, that sole question is—Shall the independence of the South be acknowledged, or shall the rebel States be conquered at any cost, and by every possible means? England declares that JEFF. DAVIS has made a nation. America has either to admit this as a fact, or prove, in the only way possible, that it is a falsehood. An election upon any other ground than this is a mere scramble for power and spoils. This is the only question now before the American people. If the South is to be conquered, and reduced to submission, then nothing remains but the best and speediest mode of doing the work. Mr. LINCOLN has not shown himself overscrupulous as to the means. If there is a party in the North opposed to the prosecution of the war, it is for them he has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, declared martial law, and appointed Provost-Marshals. This is logical. It may be as necessary to bring Northern traitors acquainted with a drum-head court-martial, as Southern rebels. If BUTLER sends a New-Orleans Disunionist three years to hard labor, with ball and chain, what better ought a New-Yorker expect when guilty of the same crime?

In a civil war, there is no law but martial-law; it supersedes and overrides all others. Such a war should be "sharp, quick, and decisive." In nothing are delays so dangerous. Delay was never so dangerous as now, when recognition can only be postponed or prevented by overwhelming military successes.

MONADNOCK.

MEXICO.

Arrival of French Reinforcements—Gen. Bazaine.

For the following general intelligence from Mexico we are indebted to the correspondent of the *Prensa* at Vera Cruz, whose communication to that Havana newspaper is herewith translated:

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862.

French forces are arriving continually, who are immediately conveyed into the interior, in order to avoid the species of epidemic that prevails in this city, for there is not a family without one or more sick persons in their house.

Gen. FOREY is at present in Orizaba.

Señor CEBALLOS, *en route* from Mexico City, was expected in Vera Cruz on the 29th of October. It was not known whether he was about to return to Spain or not.

Gen. LA LAVE has issued a proclamation calling to arms the Mexicans who are enlisted with the French in Vera Cruz and Orizaba, and offering those who prefer to leave the above service and withdraw to their homes a pardon for the punishment to which they are liable for having taken up arms against the Government, warning them that this is the last appeal which he will make to them, as Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, for the Liberal Party.

It is rumored that Gen. BUITRON had placed himself at the disposal of the Government of JUAREZ, with 800 soldiers.

The mercantile business of Vera Cruz is daily more insignificant; there are no transactions of any kind. The French bring with them all they want, and all the movement of the port is confined to them.

The evils of the war are very much felt in the country, and it may be said that starvation is knocking at the doors of the homes of the inhabitants.

The *Veracruzano*, in its issue of Oct. 17, says as follows:

"This morning, at Sacrificios, the man-of-war *San Luis* anchored, having on board Gen. BAZAINE, Commander-in-Chief of the First Division of Infantry of the Expeditionary army, and 951 men of the Ninety-fifth Regiment; the man-of-war *Navarino*, having on board Gen. CHASTAIGNE and 1,046 men of the same regiment, and the transport *Eure*, having on board the First Battery of the Eleventh Regiment of Artillery, the third squadron of the train of artillery, and 370 horses. Total, 2,348.

The same newspaper continues in the following strain:

"The vandal-like conduct of the Juarez Government, urged on by the demands of the demagogue clubs established in the capital, and its friends, who, like it, have already heard their death-agony, was the reason that the Foreign Ministers, with the exception of Mr. WYKE, who, it appears, said it was not of any consequence, sent a united note about the banishments which had been ordered with respect to some foreigners whom they have ruined, for they were only granted a delay of 48 hours. D. JUAN ANTONIO FUENTE replied to this note in an evasive and silly manner. It appears that the Belgian Minister, who left Mexico City the day after the note was sent, to embark in a port of the Pacific, stopped and replied to Don JUAN ANTONIO in a severe manner, for which, it is said, he was expelled.

The report that the French Government is going to continue the railroad to Orizaba, with the intention of concluding it in six months, is generally credited upon good authority. There are in Vera Cruz some engineers of roads and bridges who have gone to see the part built as far as San Juan, and it is said that the chief went from Santiago de Cuba to the United States to purchase all that was required for the work."

The *Verdadero Eco de Europa* has the following:

"The Colonel of the Second Regiment of Zouaves sent out half a battalion to make a reconnoissance of the roads that lead to Maltrata and San Antonio. As soon as this movement was known by the Juarist forces stationed in those places, they fled precipitately, spreading terror among the inhabitants whom they tried to persuade would be put to the sword and their dwellings plundered. The Zouaves occupied the villages without any resistance and the inhabitants were undeceived of the lies and calumnies."

THE SHIP ALLEGHANIAN.

The Pirates of the Chesapeake—The Ship Alleghanian Burned by the Rebels.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CRUSADER, CHESAPEAKE BAY, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

In haste, I give you an account of the burning of a ship, the *Alleghanian*, 1,200 tons burden, Capt. JOSEPH G. BARSTOW, from Baltimore, loaded with guano, and bound to London. At 3½ o'clock this morning, it was reported from the deck that a vessel was on fire, supposed to be twenty miles distant. We immediately got under way, and after two hours steaming reached the ship. We found her burning at a furious rate, her mizzenmast having already fallen. Hanging from her bow were a number of men, who cried out make all speed. We lowered four boats, and brought off the men, with their baggage. A nephew of the Captain, GEORGE BARSTOW, Jr., gives me the following brief story. He states that their vessel left Baltimore on Monday last, but owing to stormy weather and head winds, they were obliged to remain at anchor most of the time. Last night, about ten o'clock, all hands being turned in but the two lookouts on deck, five boats, with armed men, came alongside, and so quietly did they come, that the two men who were on watch knew nothing of their approach till some from the boats had already reached the deck, and had seized them by the throats, telling them that if they gave any alarm they would either shoot them or throw them overboard. After having secured them, they entered the cabin, pulled the captain, pilot and the officers from their berths, tied their hands behind their backs, pointing revolvers at their heads, lest they should make any alarm or resistance. They then got what plunder they wished, consisting of coffee, tea and sugar, of which it seems they asked for and are greatly in need—placed these, with the officers, in one of their own boats, and ordered the sailors to launch their boat. They replied that it leaked very badly, but the pirates answered, "go in it, or burn up with the ship." They finally forced them into it, told them to follow their boat and go to Mob Jack Bay, "where they had a nice little navy for them to join." This boat leaked so badly that five buckets were going constantly, to keep it from sinking. [illegible] were unable to keep up with the rest, and so returned for the lights of other vessels in the bay. Not meeting with any vessel, they returned to their burning ship, after bailing and rowing for nearly six hours, about the same time that we fortunately arrived. We sent our men aboard the ship, and they worked vigorously with buckets and the donkey-pump, and succeeded partly in extinguishing the flames. Having so much powder in our magazine, the captain hesitated to approach too near the ship, but finally got within a distance where we could throw a stream from our engine, which subdued the fire to such an extent as to permit the men to go in the hold and work. Our men have been at work for four hours, and the fire is not yet extinguished. She is a noble-looking ship, and is owned by Messrs. NESMITH & SONS, New-York. Her cargo is guano alone, and must be worth, the cargo and ship together, $200,000. We have just left her with a part of our crew on board, and are now going to Yorktown to see what disposition the Flag-officer will make of her. I learn from a person on one of the mortarboats, who came from shore, that the rebels had been planning this expedition for some time. They may indeed destroy many vessels coming and going from Baltimore, and it may require the addition of many more gunboats to keep this bay free from such pirates.

The ship is burnt abaft the mizzenmast to a mere shell, and between the mizzen and mainmast nearly down to her between decks, there is no damage done forward of the mainmast. Her cargo can be saved, provided the weather remains mild.

OCT. 30—P. S.—We have had to abandon the ship, and she will prove a total loss.

MOC. B.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Hour with the Exempts.

An hour spent in the rooms of the Draft Commissioner of the Nineteenth Ward, last Saturday, satisfied us of the very thorough manner in which the cases are scrutinized of those persons who claim exemption from military duty. We found acting in this Ward, RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Commissioner, and FRED. WIDDOWS, Clerk—Dr. VAN BUREN, the Surgeon to the Commission. The Commission has been in session twelve days, and has had about two hundred applicants for exemption daily. About one-third of the applications are based on over age—about one-sixth on alienage, and about one-sixth on physical disability. The remaining third is made up of firemen, preachers, teachers, members of existing military organizations, &c. The proportion claiming exemption from over age appears large—one-third of all who come. Yet when it is remembered how many young looking men there are in the community just turned of 45, the fact will be explained. Several citizens, quite gray and old looking and swearing to ages from 50 to 62, claimed exemption and got it on Saturday in the Nineteenth Ward. The enrollment of such was obviously absurd. Others swore to being 50 years old who hadn't a gray hair in their heads, and whose appearance otherwise did not indicate over 40. Proofs of good character and credibility were exacted of all such doubtful cases.

The pressure of "aliens," for exemption has evidently slacked since the announcement of the stringent measures to mark all such, and compare with their antecedents at the polls in former elections. The dangers are thick around thousands of our former election bullies. They have either violated the election laws of the State and incurred heavy penalties, or they have perjured themselves now in claiming to be aliens, and in addition have criminally attempting to evade the draft, for which they are amenable to punishment by martial law. Complete lists of these "exempt aliens" will be at the Enrolling places on Tuesday next, and a force present, military or police, to nab every one who has sworn off from fighting, and yet attempts to vote.

The most recent dodge for getting exemption, is to join an organized regiment of City militia. These regiments, being subject to special calls to service, are not made liable to draft. Under the orders of Gen. ANTHON, issued about 18th of October, all persons *then* members of City regiments were to be excluded from the draft. Hundreds of persons have, within the past few days, joined regiments, in many cases organizing entirely new companies, and got their freshly-printed certificates of membership, which they present with great confidence to the Commissioners of the Draft. We saw several certificates, not two days old presented to the Nineteenth Ward Commissioner on Saturday. His reply simply was, that the applicants could "pass out," which they did, evidently thinking it was "all right." They will be surprised doubtless to find their names in the wheel when the draft takes place. But yet they should not regret being drafted, for their voluntary joining of regiments shows that they have a warlike spirit. Frequently it has happened in the Nineteenth Ward that a man, in his eagerness to get off a friend's name from the enrollment, has got his own name on. Witnesses are questioned closely, and their names looked for on the list. If not down for the draft, they are put down. Such unfortunates go away cursing their stupidity for going before the Commissioner for any purpose.

It is a hard struggle for Irishmen sometimes, who claim to be "aliens," but about whom a doubt exists, to be required to bring the British Consul's certificate that they have demanded the protection of the British Government! Some have unhesitatingly done so, no matter how furiously they have been in the habit of abusing the British. But others, to their honor be it said, have flatly refused the test, preferring drafting and death to the degradation of craving the protection of England.

The time for examination into the cases of those claiming exemption from the draft expired last Saturday; but Gen. ANTHON, by special order, has allowed three more days—Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. The duty of the Commissioners has been most arduous, and they as well as the Surgeons deserve great praise for their patient and untiring industry.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

The November Term of this Court opened yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding.

A grand jury was impanneled, consisting of the following-named citizens:

WILSON G. HUNT, Foreman.

Michael Allison,	Ledyard Avery,
John F. Baldwin,	Martin L. Bryant,
Wm. L. Coggswell,	Stephen B. Conover,
Edward S. Gould,	O. Deforest Grant,
Charles Samson,	James Cowper Lord,
Andrew Leaman,	Thos. M. Lewis,
Jno. T. B. Maxwell,	Geo. T. Phillips,
Robert I. Randolph,	Melvin S. Whitney,
Francis W. A. Whiting.	

Judge MCCUNN'S charge to the grand Jury was very brief, and confined exclusively to the topics required to be noticed by the statute.

JAMES K. HADLEY was then placed on trial for bigamy, in marrying MARY CROWE, in September last, he having at the time another wife living. The parties were married by Father QUINN, of St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to 4 years and 9 months in the State Prison.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Cheever on the Slavery Question.

HE DISAGREES WITH THE PRESIDENT.

An audience which about two-thirds filled the Church of the Puritans in Union-Square, assembled on Sunday night, to listen to a sermon of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on the exciting questions of the day. The Reverend gentleman, in his opening prayer, alluded to the coming election as one of the great crises of our National history, and earnestly besought Heaven to so direct and guide the hearts of men that they might choose rulers who should serve the holy interests of Freedom, and rigidly and religiously bear testimony against the great iniquity that had brought upon us the evils of civil war. Previously to announcing his text, he gave notice that on Monday evening a prayer meeting would be held in the Church, to be devoted to special prayer for the right issue of the elections of the morrow, and that next Monday—to-day week—would be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for the country, and it was hoped other churches would join in the services incident to the occasion. Then selecting his text from the first chapter of Malachi, at the fourth verse: "Thus saith the Lord of hosts, They shall build, but I will throw down, and they shall call them the border of wickedness and the people against whom the Lord hath indignation forever." The preacher proceeded to declare the reality and sure fulfillment of the prophecies of God, wherein he declares his hatred of oppression and cruelty, and applied the specific one he had selected as his text to our present condition. To avoid the overthrow and destruction so solemnly announced, we must as a people disavow and withdraw ourselves from all complicity with the barbarous, odious and satanic system of slavery, so separating ourselves from our enemies, who, as the opposers of the weak and helpless, are directly and really under the divine denunciation. To escape this vial of wrath, we must discard what politicians tell us—that it is expedient for a while to submit to wickedness and oppression—and firmly place ourselves upon the ground of principle. We have hitherto doomed, and are now dooming ourselves to destruction as a people by disdaining the word of God against Slavery. The President had hesitatingly and partially proclaimed the word of emancipation, but by this very timidity and hesitancy of the act had weakened its moral force. It would have needed no more than the 75,000 men of the first call of defenders to crush utterly and forever the rebellion, had we started with principle and justice on our side. But we had carefully abstained from making any declaration against Slavery, and had taken pains to clear ourselves of any suspicion of fighting for the emancipation of the black man. We fe[illegible] giving the life of [illegible] refusing to aid [illegible] willingness [illegible] Great Britain was [illegible] than we, who had declared and were now ready to receive back the Confederates, nourishing still the great iniquity of Slavery in their bosom, into the Union, in the event of their laying down their arms. We would, they so returning, give perpetual protection and sanction to that most diabolical of institutions, return fugitive slaves, repeal personal liberty bills, restore the slaveholder to Christian communion, and yet expect the blessing of God. But destruction would be our reward. How can we then find fault with England? Our lack of principle is as great as hers. The preacher believed that the contest between Expediency and Principle was to be the not far distant and general contest in which Europe and America was to be engaged. He warned his hearers against the treachery to justice and right which was now planning to receive back to the Union the rebellious States, with renewed and strengthened guarantees for their odious system of Slavery. He would not take back a single State or a single shred of a State, except on the terms of full and unconditional submission and freedom to every slave. To no other terms could we expect the acquiescence of God, and they alone would save us from the wrath of heaven which threatens our destruction. We must not ask consequences in a thing of moral obligation. To do so is to serve the Devil and not God, who bids us obey his law unreservedly. He protested against proclaiming emancipation merely as a war measure. We must do it as an act of moral obligation, which undone is sure to bring upon us the Divine wrath. It is not enough to emancipate the slaves of rebels alone, assuring protection to loyal slaveowners and slavedealers. We must sweep the whole iniquity away, even though every man of us die fighting to clear our skirts of the pollution. He referred to the probability of the recognition by England of the Confederacy, and said that when the representative of cruelty and Slavery should be presented to Her Christian Majesty, there ought at the same time to be presented the Envoy of the King of Dahomey—both the representatives of the diabolical system of man-stealing and man-selling—and that when the Southern Confederacy was admitted to the family of nations, Dahomey also should be welcomed as a Christian Kingdom.

The preacher earnestly urged his hearers to see to it, that by their votes and their influence they should give no aid to the protection of Slavery, thereby insuring our destruction. He spoke with great vehemence at times, and was frequently applauded.

The Murder in the Bowery.

ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest Saturday, at the Tenth Precinct Station-house, upon the body of the unknown man who was shot in an affray in a public house in the Bowery on Saturday evening, an account of which we published in the TIMES of yesterday. There was a large amount of testimony taken, all tending to show that the deceased, the prisoner, and some six or eight other parties were drinking and carousing at the public place known as the "One Mile House," kept by PATRICK O'BRIEN, on the corner of the Bowery and Rivington-street; that between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening the parties became involved in a dispute, during which one WM. C. WHITTELSEY, drew a revolver and fired two shots in quick succession. One of these shots took effect in the right breast of the deceased, killing him almost instantly. As soon as the shots were fired all the parties fled from the house, in every direction. Capt. DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct, with officers MCCLOUD and MCCORD were promptly on hand, and after a long and diligent search, the accused was found at a disreputable house in Canal-street, near Elizabeth. He was taken to the Station-house and locked up. The coroner's jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by a wound from a pistol at the hands of the prisoner, WM. C. WHITTELSEY." In answer to the usual questions by the Coroner, the prisoner stated that he was 29 years of age, a native of Connecticut, and resided at No. 38 Elizabeth-street. He said the occurrence was entirely accidental on his part, he not having the most remote intention of injuring any one at the time.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TWO INGENIOUS COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.—A very ingenious mode of swindling the banks of this City and State has just come to light, through the arrest and examination of two noted counterfeiters, named JOHN CANNON and a Mr. YOUNG. The former was arrested, a few days since, in this City, by Officers RADFORD and LEARY, of the Detective force. At about the same time, YOUNG was taken into custody, at Binghamton, in this State, both upon the charge of having been guilty of forgery, under the following circumstances: About three weeks ago, the accused parties went to the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank in this City, where they made a special deposit of the sum of $15, at the same time receiving the usual certificate, signed by the Cashier and paying-teller of the bank. They then went to an engraver named FREDERICK KIMMEL doing business at No. 85 Nassau-street, where they made an arrangement to have a large number of *fac similes* of this certificate engraved, and also to have a large number of photographs of the names of R. P. PERRIN, the Cashier, and G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, the Paying Teller of this Bank, ready for them at a given time. The examination made yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY, revealed the fact that after the engraver had executed the order, he then went to the bank and informed the officers thereof of the fraud which he believed was about to be practiced upon them. But the mischief, it is feared, had already been done, and a large number of spurious certificates of deposit were already in circulation. Quite a number of them have been presented to banks in this City, one of which was paid before the fraud was detected. The fact that more than a week elapsed between the time when the rogues were furnished with the false certificates, and the time of their arrest, and also that one of them had traveled as far West as Binghamton, induces the belief that many banks, and perhaps private parties, have been defrauded. The prisoner, CANNON, was yesterday committed to the Tombs in default of bail. Officers RADFORD and SHASE are entitled to credit for their diligence in working up the case and securing two of the most notorious and dangerous counterfeiters, with which this City is infested.

LAUNCH.—The Ericsson Battery *Weehawken*, built by SECOR & Co., for the Government, at JOSEPH COLWELL'S Ship-yard and Foundry at Jersey City, under the superintendence of GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., will be launched on Wednesday morning, 5th inst., at 7¼ o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC WORK.—Yesterday, bids were opened and awards of contract made at the Croton Department for jobs, as follows:

Constructing sewer in Downing-street, from Bedford-street to near Bleecker-street—5 bids; to JOHN H. MCCABE, at $7 50.

Same in Bethune-street, and receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort—5 bids; to R. CUNNINGHAM, at $715 50.

Laying cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets—9 bids; to WM. A. CUMMINGS, at $2,882 80.

Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets—7 bids; to WM. BAIRD, at $670.

Sewer in Spring-street, from Elizabeth to east of Mott-street—3 bids; to PATRICK J. ROWE, at $466 75.

Same in Morton-street, from Bedford to West to Bleecker—3 bids; to same, at $949 10.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MURDER OF A PEDDLER.—The body of a man was found murdered on Saturday noon on the Hunterfly road, Brooklyn, near the county line, by Mr. STEPHEN L. VANDERVEER and Mr. VAN SINDEREN, residents of the neighborhood. The deceased was short, stout man, with black hair, dark heavy eyebrows, recently shaved face; dressed in a white shirt, light plaid Marseilles vest, dark plaid cotton pantaloons, Kentucky Jean sack coat, gaiter shoes, and black cloth cap. The cap was perforated by a bullet and the wound in the head showed that the deceased was in a stooping position when the shot was fired. The ball penetrated at the crown of the skull; and although the man was alive when found he was unable to give any account of any thing that had transpired. He was conveyed to the county hospital in the town of Flatbush, where he expired. The deceased was evidently a peddler, and from appearances, a Jew. His pack, which was a box covered with black muslin, was found near him, the various articles which it contained strewed about, and stained with blood. Finger-marks were on some of the articles, as if the murdered man tried to gather them up after he had been shot. His pockets were turned inside out, showing that they had been rifled of whatever they might have contained. No money was found; in one of his vest pockets a pair of mits was discovered. Coroner NOAKES has taken charge of the body, and will commence an investigation to-day. Meanwhile the body will be retained for identification.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found drowned in the water off Bay Ridge yesterday morning. Deceased had the appearance of a boatman. The clothing consisted of a flannel under-shirt, check over-shirt, Canton flannel drawers, silk vest, cassimere pantaloons, and calf-skin boots; age, about 35 years. Coroner BENNETT held an inquest, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FREEDMEN.—Last Sunday evening there was a large assemblage at the Pilgrim Church, on the occasion of a Union meeting in aid of the National Freedman's Relief Association. Rev. Dr. SCUDDER presided, and Col. GILSON, Hon. G. C. LORING and others made stirring addresses in behalf of the good cause. A good collection was taken at the close. It was resolved that the City of Churches might and ought to contribute to the Mission at Newbern, N. C., where there are said to be from 5,000 to 10,000 freedmen collected.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.—The resolutions passed by the Brooklyn Common Council, two weeks since, appropriating $150,000 for bounties to volunteers, were approved by the Mayor on Saturday, and a bounty of $100 in addition to the County bounty of $60 for nine months' men, and $60 for three years' men, will be paid after this date. There is only one regiment (the Fifty-second, nine months',) now raising in this City. The last of the three years' regiments (the One hundred and Fifty-ninth,) left the camp at East New-York on Friday last. Recruiting is, however, still going on for all the regiments at the seat of war.

DRAFT EXEMPTS.—The total number of persons who have been passed by the Draft Commissioners in the Western District of Brooklyn, up to Saturday night last, was about 12,000. Of this number, nearly one-third were found competent to perform military duty, and the claims of the parties were consequently rejected.

THE COURTS.—The November term of the Kings' County Circuit Court will commence on Monday, the 10th inst. The calender of the Brooklyn City Court will be taken up on the same day.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1862, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—14.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of B. C. Mascott, to be reimbursed for money expended by him for the recovery of his son's body, who was killed in Virginia.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby nominate William E. Dodge, Esq., for Street Commissioner of the City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The question being taken on the confirmation of such nomination,

The

[illegible] referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman [illegible]—

Petition of the Managers of the Orphan's Home Asylum for a donation, etc.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of the Women's State Hospital to be relieved from an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Aldermen Allen—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he hereby is authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a house for Engine Company number One, similar to the house now occupied by or ordered to be built for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and is hereby directed to test the utility and advantage of the hose coupling recommended in his last report to the Common Council, and that the sum of five thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for that purpose.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Light Company be and are hereby directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an extension to the house of Engine Company number Thirty-seven, in Fifty-ninth-street, said extension to be eighteen feet in depth, and twenty feet in width, to be connected with the main building, and to be two stories in height; also, to put the front building in proper repair and paint it throughout.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Allen, Froment, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North Moore-street be paved with trap block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

(Board of Councilmen's resolution and ordinance amended, by inserting after the words "North Moore street," the words following, viz.: between Washington and West streets, and as amended, adopted.)

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, suggesting that resolution and ordinance directing that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, conflict, and recommending that the ordinance be amended so as to conform to the resolution, by adding after the words "Belgian pavement," the following words, viz: "The City to pay one-half the expense thereof, and the owners of property benefitted the remainder."

(By Board of Councilmen, recommendation adopted.)

Which was concurred in on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

The President here announced, as the Joint Committee on Accounts on the part of the Board of Aldermen, Aldermen Walsh, Mitchell and Ottiwell.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, that the Joint Committee on Accounts be and are hereby directed to make a full investigation of the accounts of the Street Department, and that such investigation commence with the Bureau of Roads, and report the same to this Board.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to take up the ordinance from the Board of Councilmen, entitled "An ordinance to Provide Relief for the Families of Volunteers from the City of New York, serving in the Army of the Union."

Which was carried.

(Alderman Froment was here called to the chair.)

Alderman Farley moved that said ordinance be referred to the Special Committee, to which was committed the ordinance of the Board of Councilmen relative to small change.

Which was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—The President, Alderman Ottiwell, Froment—3.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—10.

The Board then proceeded to the consideration of the ordinance as passed by the Board of Councilmen.

The same having been read as far as section nine,

Alderman Dayton moved that section nine be amended by striking from the last paragraph thereof the word "and," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or of," so that the latter clause will read: "No payment shall be made to, or on behalf of, the families of commissioned officers, or of soldiers who have deserted."

Alderman Boole moved that the amendment of Alderman Dayton be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—7.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear—6.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the whole matter was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Alderman Frear moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the sixth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Wednesday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1387, 1427, 1828, 1430, 1431, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445.

Action against the Sheriff—Validity of Bill of Sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson and White.

Harlow Roys vs. *James C. Willett, Sheriff*,—This action was brought to recover possession of certain goods, taken by the Defendant, as Sheriff, in 1857. Plaintiff and appellant claims that in July, 1857, the firm of Duncan, Sprague & Brown, was indebted to him, for goods sold, cash lent, and his indorsements for them to the amount of $22,000. He occupied the same store with them, and was on terms of the closest intimacy with the firm. In August of that year, the members of the firm were absent at their glove factory in Gloversville, N. Y., and the clerks in the store in New-York applied to Roys for aid in raising money for the firm, and he alleges that the information he then acquired respecting their want of money, gave him his first fear of their insolvency, and made him anxious to secure himself. On the return of the partners, on the 4th of August, a bill of sale was made of certain goods then in transit from Gloversville.

A draft for $600, Aug. 3d, was due, and the firm had not funds to meet it, and its protest seemed inevitable. As a consequence of the negotiation and conference, it was concluded that the firm could not meet its liabilities maturing in August. The firm was disappointed in their expectation of receiving remittances from the partner in Boston. And it was deemed so doubtful whether the firm could go on, and meet the liabilities, that Brown & Roys, or one of them, directed the attorneys to prepare an assignment, so as to secure Roys, as a preferred creditor, for all moneys due to him, and concluded to go to Gloversville on the 4th, to confer with the other partners, Duncan and Sprague, in regard to the condition of the firm, and the necessity of making an assignment.

By the assignment, Roys was preferred to the extent of all *debts due* to him; and as to his indorsements, he was left to share the assets with the other creditors, after the payment of certain debts in Gloversville.

The controversy on the trial was on the questions whether the bill of sale to the plaintiff, executed in New-York, Aug. 4, was fraudulent, and whether the Sheriff could set up that defence.

The points argued by the appellants on this appeal refer entirely to the admission of evidence on the trial. The case occupies several hundred folios, and was argued by the counsel at length.

Niles & Bagley and L. B. Woodruff for appellants; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel and Wm. Curtis Noyes for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Roosevelt vs. *Pfister et al.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Kenyon vs. *Gosherie et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs, to be adjusted by the clerk.

Same vs. *Same.*—Same.

Roosevelt vs. *Brown, impleaded.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Phenix Bank vs. *Donnell.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to answer in ten days, on payment of costs to be adjusted by the clerk.

Coutant vs. *Pelton.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days. Costs of plaintiff to await final judgment.

Harrison, Executrix, vs. *Harrison, et al.*—Judgment declaring the will of James Harrison, deceased, void. Costs to be paid to plaintiff and defendants from estate.

Loeschigk, et al., vs. *Bridge & Burdick.*—Judgment for defendant Burdick, with costs. Complaint dismissed as to Bridge, without costs.

Newbould vs. *Warren, et al.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.

Stewart, et al., vs. *Mitchell, et al.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.

Cole vs. *Taylor et al.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.

Hoffman vs. *Ferris et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Little vs. *Furber.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Van Vleck vs. *Clark et al.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.

Coleman et al. vs. *Second Avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs, to be adjusted by the Clerk.

People ex rel the Sailor's Snug Harbor et al. vs. *John Kerr et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

John Kelly, Sheriff, vs. *Bailey et al.*—Judgment for [illegible] days, on payment of costs, to be adjusted by the Clerk.

Strong vs. *De Forest, et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Roach vs. *Falconer.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Cooke vs. *Meeker et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

McMullen vs. *Monahan.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Falke vs. *McCluskey.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Rhinelander et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment for the defendants, with costs.

Long Island Bank vs. *Baudine et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Striker vs. *Horn et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Greenwich Savings Bank vs. *Davis et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Socarras vs. *Horn et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Stuyvesant Insurance Company vs. *Lalor et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Cunningham vs. *Buckingham*—Verdict set aside, and new trial granted, on payment by plaintiff to defendant of the costs and disbursements of the trial, in twenty days, to be adjusted by the Clerk.

Morris vs. *Way et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure for plaintiff, with costs.

Complaint dismissed with costs as to McReynolds. *Vide* details of special judgment, filed with the Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson and White.

Griffith W. Griffith et al. vs. *Thomas R. Hadley.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Samuel C. Reed vs. *Philip Nussbaum.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on notice of argument and proof of service.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Charles Kelsey vs. *Robert M. Ward.*—Case settled. Papers with Clerk at Chambers.

Henry H. Leeds vs. *Sidney W. Bowen.*—The same.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Devereux vs. *Emberson*—*Hall* vs. *Same*—*Behrend* vs. *Same*—*Kraft* vs. *Same.*—Judgments affirmed.

Ellis vs. *Serrell.*—Judgment affirmed.

Bell vs. *Green.*—Judgment affirmed.

Kuhler vs. *Schaenick.*—Judgment affirmed.

Devlin vs. *Emberson.*—Judgment reversed.

Klein vs. *Gibney.*—Judgment reversed.

Meyer vs. *Hardex's Express Company.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Cook vs. *Kelly*; *Price* vs. *Peters*; *Goddard* vs. *Crosby*; *Carnahan* vs. *Pond*; *Jarosiauski* vs. *Saunderson.*—Orders of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 3, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou. 102	50 Hud. River R....s5 77
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg. 104¼	300 do.... 77⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou. 104¼	100 do.... 77½
30,000 do.... 104⅜	200 Harlem Railroad.. 21⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s '74..Cou. 93	600 do.... 21
1,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr. 99⅜	100 do....b10 21
4,000 Kentucky St. 6.. 96	100 Harlem R. Pref.... 49⅞
3,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '70.. 104½	100 Nor. & Wor. R.... 79
2,050 Tenn. St. 6s 90.. 54⅔	10 Panama Railroad.. 153¾
3,000 Virginia State 6s 64½	250 do.... 154
10,000 do.... 65	50 Reading Railroad.. 78
8,000 Missouri State 6s 52¾	5 Mich. Cen. R.... 90¾
2,000 N. C. State 6s... 70½	200 do.... 91
1,000 Cal. State 7s.... 114	100 do....s30 91
2,000 Cal. Lar. Bs, 7s. 113½	100 do.... 91⅛
4,000 do.... 113¾	300 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 42¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s.. 105¾	100 Mich. So. & N.I.G. S. 83½
2,000 E. R. 3d m.bs.'83. 107	200 do.... 83⅜
23,000 do.... 106¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. S'p..b10 80⅞
5,000 E. R. 4th m. bds. 101½	350 do.... 80¾
2,000 Har. 1st m ex.int. 109¼	400 do.... 81
12,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds. 106½	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 37½
5,000 Al. & T. H. 1st m. 98	400 do.... 37¾
200 Pac. M. S. Co.... 122	200 do....s30 37⅝
100 do....s30. 121½	200 do....b30 38
5,000 C. & N. W. As Bs. 59	200 Gal. & Chi. R.... 85⅜
5,000 H. & St J. R.Bs. 50	750 do.... 85¼
10,000 T. & W. 2m ex-in 84	100 do....s30 85
3,000 T. & W. 1st mge. 97½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. s10 69½
10,000 P., Ft.W.&C. 3 m 75	100 do.... 69⅝
1,000 Cl. & P. 4th m... 75	200 do....s30 69⅝
10 Ocean Bank.... 85½	200 do.... 69½
10 Shoe & L. Bank. 101½	400 Chi. & R. I. R.... 82½
100 Cumb. Coal Pref'd. 13½	100 do....s30 82¼
200 Nicaragua Tr. Co.. 5	100 do.... 82¾
10 N. Y. Central R.... 105	300 do.... 82⅝
100 do.... 105¼	100 do....b30 82¾
200 do.... 105⅛	100 do....b60 82¾
200 do....s10 105	200 Chi., Bur.&Qu.ex.d. 93
100 Erie Railway.... 63⅝	50 Mil. & Pr. du Ch. R. 34
2200 do.... 63½	13 Tol. & Wab. R.... 35
100 Erie Railway Pref. 91	13 Rome & Wat. R.... 83

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou. 104½	100 Harlem R. R. Pref.. 49
6,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes.... 105⅜	100 do.... 49¼
1,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr. 99⅛	100 Reading Railroad.. 77⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s.... 52½	200 do.... 77½
15,000 do.... 52¼	100 Chi. & Rk. I. R. s60 81½
5,000 do....b30 52½	500 do.... 81¾
1,000 C., B.&Q. 8 ℔ct. B. 116	100 do.... 81½
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.. 98	500 Mich. Cen. R. R.... 91
25 Manhattan Bank... 128	100 do.... 90⅞
100 N. Y. Central R.... 104¾	150 M. S. & N. In. R.... 42⅞
250 do.... 104½	400 do.... 42¾
100 do....b10. 104½	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 83⅜
200 do.... 104⅜	50 do.... 83¼
50 do....s30. 104⅜	100 do.... 83½
200 Erie Railway.... 63	200 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip.. 80½
500 do.... 62⅞	250 do.... 80⅜
200 do....s60 62½	250 do....s30 80
100 Erie Railway Pref.. 90⅝	50 do.... 80¼
200 do.... 90½	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 37¾
200 Hud. River R....b30 76½	500 Gal. & Chicago R.. 84½
500 do.... 76¼	250 do....s30 84¼
300 do.... 76¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R..b30 69½
10 Panama Railroad.. 154	400 do.... 69¼

MONDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 25:

Increase in Loans....	$1,968,230
Increase in Specie....	526,905
Decrease in Circulation....	29,973
Increase in Undrawn Deposits....	2,737,695

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 2, 1861.	Nov. 1, 1861.	Oct. 25, 1862.
Capital....	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans....	144,021,020	176,847,576	174,879,346
Specie....	41,271,080	37,980,436	37,453,531
Circulation....	8,415,463	9,848,267	9,878,240
Gross Deposits..	136,893,940	202,976,357	205,488,006
Exchanged....	18,960,411	35,541,090	40,990,034
Undrawn....	117,933,529	167,435,267	164,497,972
In Sub-Treasury.	8,207,968	5,948,696	6,948,343

As anticipated in our weekly review this morning, the Bank return shows a large gain on the line of Deposits. The average is a rising one. The addition to the Loans and Discounts is about two millions. The Specie line is up to about $38,000,000, exclusive of $1,001,000 delivered by the California steamer to-day. Including their Stocks at Albany and Certificates bearing 4@5 ℔ cent. on the Treasury of the United States, the Associated Banks of this City are now drawing interest on about $220,000,000, or more than threefold their Capital of $69,128,000.

The Stock Exchange is weaker on the speculative Shares to-day than last week, while firmer again on Government Stocks. The Share-list is down ½@1 ℔ cent., on a reduced volume of business. The speculators for the rise appear to be less confident, for the moment, of their position. The consequence is a larger offering of cash Stock on the Street. This was remarked upon on Saturday, and again to-day. At the same time, there is no greater confidence shown by speculators against the market. A few sellers' options are offered at a concession from the cash bids, but the absence of any organized party to *Bear* the market vigorously is quite palpable.

Late in the afternoon there was a fair demand for the Railway Shares, and some of the Western descriptions were inclined to firmness, while the New-York Roads were all dull and depressed.

U. S. 6s, 1881.... 104⅛	N. Y. Central.... 104½
Treas. 7.30 ℔ cts.... 105¼	Erie Common.... 62¾
U. S. 5s, 1874.... 93	Erie Preferred.... 90½
Missouris.... 52¼	Hudson.... 76½
Tennessees.... 54	Michigan Central.... 90½
Pacific.... 122	Michigan Southern.... 42¾
Panama.... 154	Illinois Central.... 80½
Rock Island.... 81⅞	Toledo.... 69½
Galena.... 84⅜	Pittsburgh.... 37⅞
Harlem.... 20⅞	Michigan Guaranteed.. 83⅞

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.... 106	Seventh Ward.... 125
Merchants'.... 102	Commerce.... 97
Mechanics'.... 106	Commerce Scrip Stock. 96
Union.... 100	Mechanics' B'king Ass'n 86
America.... 113	Broadway.... 130
Phœnix.... 103	Ocean.... 85¼
North River.... 94	American Exchange.... 95
Tradesmen's.... 104	Chatham.... 85
Chemical.... 503	Bank of the Republic.. 98
Dry Dock.... 108	Hanover.... 86
Greenwich.... 150	Metropolitan.... 104
Butchers' & Drovers'.... 100	Nassau.... 100
Mechanics' & Traders'.. 107	Shoe and Leather.... 101½
National.... 97	Park.... 114
Merchants' Exchange.. 93	

And the following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64.... 105¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.... 102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 114	Chi. & N. W. G. Bay Ex. 86
N. Y. Cen. 7s. Convt. '76. 114	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex.. 90
Erie firsts, '68.... 113	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.. 89
Erie thirds, '83.... 106½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s. 75
Erie fourths, '80.... 101	Chi. & N. W. firsts, a'd 50
Erie fifths, '88.... 99¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds.. 32½
Buf., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77. 97½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts... 80
Hudson firsts, '69.... 114½	Tol. & Wab. firsts.... 97
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85. 112	Tol. & Wab. seconds.... 84
Hudson thirds, '75.... 103	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds 83
Hudson Conv., '67.... 96½	Mil. & P. du Ch. firsts.. 103
Harlem firsts, '69-'73.... 109	Chi. & R. I. firsts.... 109
Harlem thirds, '68.... 90	Clev. & Tol. s.f.... 103¼
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c., '69-'72. 109	N. Jer. Cen. firsts.... 112
Mich. C. n.f. 8 ℔ c., '82. 114	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts. 105
Chi. B. & Q., 8 ℔ c. firsts. 115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds. 94
Nor. Ind. Gos. line, '68. 103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds. 74¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75.... 106½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts.... 101½
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts 98	Clev. & Pitts. seconds. 100
T. H. & A. secs., pref... 80	Clev. & Pitts. fourths.. 74½

The price of Gold was firmer in the forenoon and gradually advanced to 130⅞@131½ ℔ cent., and late in the day left off 131⅛@131½ ℔ cent. The United States Notes for Custom-house use 126⅞@126½ ℔ cent. The export demand for Gold is light, while the speculative feeling in it is stronger than last week, comparatively, irrespective of the course of Exchange, which on London, for first-class Bankers', is 144½@145 ℔ cent. The Brokers are well supplied with Money to-day at 5 ℔ cent.

The Sub-Treasury has paid out since Saturday, in Gold, about $250,000, by way of half-yearly interest on the 5.20 year Public Stock of the United States. To-morrow, about $1,000,000 in Gold will be paid, principally to the Associated Banks of this City, by way of half-yearly interest on the 5 ℔ cent. Treasury Deposit Certificates of last Spring. The Gold for these payments having been already provided, no further important wants on interest account will occur before the close of December, when about $3,500,000 will be required for the 1st January dividends upon the Public Stocks.

The ship *Lafayette*, from New-York for Belfast, destroyed by the British piratical steamer No. "290," was Grain laden, by and for account of British subjects exclusively, and the value of the cargo about £10,000, underwritten at Lloyd's. The rebel master of this craft, in refusing to recognize the Consular certificate of ownership, signed by Her Majesty's representative in New-York, simply committed an outrage upon the merchants and underwriters of the nation which fitted him out. The statement of the Captain of the *Lafayette*, which SEMMES affected to doubt, we find, on inquiry to-day, to be literally true. The same facts apply in a large measure to the cargo of the ship *Manchester*, which he captured and destroyed. Much of this cargo, if not the greater portion, was also underwritten at Lloyds.

The shipments of California Gold from San Francisco, on Saturday last, Nov. 1, on the Pacific Mail steamer, were nearly $1,700,000, of which $760,000 goes direct to London. To this purport runs the telegraphic dispatch. We find on inquiry that a number of our New-York firms engaged in the California trade have increased their orders to ship Gold direct to London from San Francisco; the operation affords about the same relative Exchange from New-York, while saving the delay and risk of having the Gold come to this port. The Pacific Mail steamers connect at Aspinwall with the British West India steamers for Southampton, with nearly the same regularity as with the Vanderbilt line for New-York.

The consignment of California Gold by the *Ocean Queen*, this morning, to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., is $321,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $608,614 20, including $80,950 for customs; payments, $1,175,512 65. Balance, $5,381,795 99.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	Loans. Nov. 1.	Loans. Oct. 25.	Specie. Nov. 1.	Specie. Oct. 25.
Bk. of New-York.	6,354,332	6,561,830	1,663,724	1,769,760
Manhattan Co.	6,713,395	6,640,985	2,254,218	2,250,882
Merchants' Bank.	7,369,414	7,176,684	2,047,556	2,008,892
Mechanics' Bank.	4,992,105	4,840,250	638,562	649,411
Union Bank	4,275,511	4,278,929	2,396,661	2,291,649
Bank of America.	9,629,577	9,423,934	2,154,634	2,080,334
Phenix Bank	4,315,685	4,076,450	745,309	707,851
City Bank	3,979,364	3,805,567	1,924,253	1,900,304
Tradesmen'sBank	2,440,937	2,442,314	204,048	204,096
Fulton Bank	1,658,065	1,642,091	378,382	376,813
Chemical Bank	3,078,439	3,140,686	2,736,018	2,740,473
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,760,780	2,775,193	215,590	215,611
National Bank	2,383,263	2,406,125	516,243	551,094
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,779,411	1,771,845	142,984	142,983
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	928,183	937,061	209,472	213,275
Greenwich Bank	513,711	505,516	381,502	381,542
Leather Man. Bk.	2,570,577	2,522,165	600,358	541,603
Seventh WardBk.	1,421,174	1,409,811	315,050	325,267
Bk.St.New-York.	5,753,502	5,399,192	711,036	683,462
Am.ExchangeBk.	9,349,085	9,692,484	2,553,802	2,554,610
Bk. of Commerce.	13,656,758	13,595,650	1,389,697	1,385,633
Broadway Bank	4,434,444	4,290,964	983,797	998,390
Ocean Bank	2,361,217	2,465,001	237,804	236,044
Mercantile Bank	3,334,701	3,339,099	542,116	530,432
Pacific Bank	1,622,089	1,549,928	128,964	127,060
Bank of Republic.	5,413,009	5,122,689	1,777,322	1,687,223
Chatham Bank	994,089	977,361	91,518	141,391
People's Bank	781,593	771,402	111,960	112,176
Bank of N. Am	2,590,477	2,659,691	172,517	156,693
Hanover Bank	2,444,571	2,436,465	161,866	162,519
Irving Bank	1,074,253	1,059,596	100,136	99,760
Metropolitan Bk.	11,079,541	10,878,787	1,490,698	1,445,864
Citizen's Bank	953,782	953,407	85,122	95,093
Nassau Bank	2,692,974	2,636,964	234,652	234,711
Market Bank	2,444,068	2,523,775	277,253	276,941
St. Nicholas Bank	1,696,805	1,728,860	207,657	207,199
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,409,230	3,330,500	259,335	234,397
Corn Exch. Bank.	3,025,508	2,967,439	359,508	383,846
ContinentalBank	4,067,745	4,203,328	295,556	246,704
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,748,151	1,705,066	325,525	301,745
Oriental Bank	689,099	675,046	73,703	72,847
Marine Bank	1,735,888	1,802,657	340,637	362,731
Atlantic Bank	835,272	830,539	86,345	86,439
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,483,210	3,528,853	455,750	438,999
Park Bank	10,562,096	10,456,200	4,230,673	4,109,391
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,112,469	1,172,813	188,454	189,128
Grocers' Bank	821,450	798,070	69,458	70,047
North RiverBank	957,842	917,535	62,823	63,239
East River Bank.	394,576	370,730	19,160	19,071
Manuf.y&Mer.Bk	1,583,900	1,558,505	160,232	137,917
N.Y.DryDock Co.	660,681	593,244	10,342	110,246
N.Y.Exch.Bank.	508,377	474,940	78,273	67,166
Bull's Head Bank	529,103	550,642	29,302	29,302
N.Y.CountyBank	385,070	388,239	52,609	53,275
Total....	176,847,576	174,879,346	37,980,436	37,453,531
	Increase....	$1,968,230	Increase....	$526,905

BANKS.	Circulation. Nov. 1.	Circulation. Oct. 25.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 1.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 25.
Bk. of New-York.	436,754	443,717	6,224,016	6,351,543
Manhattan Co.	77,643	77,837	6,987,348	6,847,190
Merchants' Bank.	229,791	228,855	7,273,029	6,690,806
Mechanics' Bank.	338,687	336,492	3,928,191	3,723,911
Union Bank	198,284	213,654	4,495,439	4,409,505
Bank of America	40,318	40,901	12,104,842	12,396,990
Phenix Bank	75,443	77,350	3,749,622	3,901,824
City Bank			5,180,286	5,403,347
Tradesmen'sBank	279,910	270,077	1,818,066	1,800,050
Fulton Bank	217,691	219,328	1,903,237	1,908,527
Chemical Bank	64,937	66,673	6,702,677	6,686,427
Merch. Exch. Bk.	152,374	150,486	1,701,792	1,700,978
National Bank	137,892	143,372	1,562,383	1,570,990
Butch.&Drov. Bk	318,383	320,753	1,777,923	1,759,510
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	189,198	188,599	1,108,247	1,178,044
Greenwich Bank.	137,836	138,475	540,215	550,988
Leather Man. Bk.	280,851	290,270	2,192,337	2,044,894
Seventh Ward Bk.	138,379	144,107	1,321,618	1,363,313
Bk. St. New-York	290,647	294,459	5,249,039	5,418,327
Am.ExchangeBk.	297,864	316,152	8,249,687	8,337,492
Bk. of Commerce.	1,715	1,715	10,919,368	12,959,096
Broadway Bank	325,960	326,508	5,236,394	4,523,806
Ocean Bank	96,135	96,661	2,196,810	1,969,517
Mercantile Bank.	6,385	6,427	3,717,723	3,674,323
Pacific Bank	96,509	96,389	1,428,716	1,367,733
Bank of Republic.	265,878	260,789	5,400,276	5,913,946
Chatham Bank	41,102	42,917	760,638	742,373
People's Bank	104,723	104,280	757,621	735,447
Bank of N. Am.	182,350	176,232	1,795,324	1,685,043
Hanover Bank	175,268	175,750	1,554,250	1,536,374
Irving Bank	125,854	126,137	784,626	822,720
Metropolitan Bk.	349,689	334,683	8,884,300	8,583,689
Citizen's Bank	177,448	177,034	758,443	758,250
Nassau Bank	14,085	14,293	2,193,892	2,103,477
Market Bank	260,718	257,457	1,619,047	1,609,713
St.Nicholas Bank.	197,468	197,516	1,266,479	1,243,899
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	523,644	523,616	2,810,388	2,626,284
Corn Exch. Bank.	282,160	282,082	2,102,580	2,222,492
Continental Bank	260,263	261,331	2,397,423	2,232,827
Bk. of Commw'lth	319,317	318,444	1,769,692	1,775,808
Oriental Bank	153,669	154,386	645,888	628,737
Marine Bank	287,128	280,079	1,602,945	1,556,749
Atlantic Bank	125,750	124,082	653,333	557,907
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	220,000	220,000	3,016,435	2,812,324
Park Bank	394,852	394,838	13,377,202	13,118,884
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	84,887	85,612	901,972	921,446
Grocers' Bank	43,486	43,822	681,247	666,318
North RiverBank	80,069	80,352	708,760	688,888
East River Bank.	111,087	110,464	343,711	323,611
Manuf. & Mer.Bk.	9,953	10,285	1,315,732	1,390,271
N.Y.DryDock Co.	195,491	194,919	435,200	395,964
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	172,994	166,836	496,395	464,549
Bull's Head Bank	132,533	132,999	482,130	529,198
N.Y.CountyBank	118,813	117,748	408,363	415,299
Total....	$9,848,267	$9,878,240	167,435,267	164,497,972
	Decrease....	$29,973	Increase....	$2,737,695

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 41 bbls. Ashes, 32,572 bbls. Flour, 67 bbls. and 857 bags Corn Meal, 227,059 bushels Wheat, 89,423 bushels Corn, 23 bushels Rye, 2,193 bushels Barley, 37,411 bushels Oats, 609 bushels Malt, 3,799 pkgs. Provisions, and 520 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, and are quoted firm at $8 12½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand at buoyant prices. Some considerable sales were made, but particulars were withheld. A cargo was sold late on Saturday evening, at 29c. for Prime ℔ ℔.; 100 bags Costa Rica and a lot of Ceylon changed hands at 30c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in limited request at lower and very irregular rates. Middlings, 59c.@60c. ℔ ℔. Sales, 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western has been sparingly sought after to-day, though prices have been again reduced 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 8,800 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 45@$5 60; poor to choice extra State at $5 80@$6 30, chiefly at $5 85@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 60; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 80@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 60@$6 75 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State....	$5 45	@$5 60
Extra State....	5 80	@ 6 0
Superfine Western....	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 80	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 60	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands....	6 80	@ 8 00
Extra Genesee....	6 35	@ 8 25
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri....	6 30	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed to-day; sales 800 bbls., at $6 30@$6 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues depressed and declining; sales, to-day, 250 bbls. Extra, at $5 85@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $4 75@$5 90 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand for export to-day, at a further reduction of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. The reported sales since our last comprise 98,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 45@$1 52; Amber Western, at $1 38@$1 41; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 32@$1 37; inferior do., at $1 30. Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 28@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, at $1 19@$1 27; Chicago Spring at $1 11@$1 22 ℔ bushel. Sound Corn continues very scarce and in demand, but at easier prices. Unsound is arriving freely and is heavy. Sales since our last, 91,000 bushels, at 72c.@74c. chiefly at 73c., for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@71c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 59c.@65c. for unsound; 75c. for Yellow Western, and 75c.@78c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand, at 75c.@90c., according to quality, ℔ bush. Oats are in request, and are steady, including Canada, at 57c.@60c.; Western, at 56c.@60c.; and State, at 58c.@61c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues very firm at $1 45@$1 52½ ℔ bushel. Sales 13,500 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources except teams, at Chicago, from the first of January to Oct. 27, during each of the last five years, have been as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
1st....	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,329	357,439
2d....	176,540	79,291	231,852	469,107	435,762
3d....	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218	338,337
4th....	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615	409,213
5th....	96,664	136,778	241,866	353,309	386,283
6th....	160,054	133,298	288,130	372,500	423,001
7th....	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791	458,063
8th....	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461	358,063
9th....	190,090	101,260	131,998	338,051	397,414
10th....	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076	275,360
11th....	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811	281,371
12th....	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041	159,958
13th....	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191	79,669
14th....	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470	318,579
15th....	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,156	454,791
16th....	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712	259,983
17th....	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039	353,231
18th....	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820	757,367
19th....	493,612	228,303	677,333	984,538	1,027,594
20th....	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,219	963,605
21st....	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,405	1,000,539
22d....	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146	1,629,610
23d....	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450	2,041,148
24th....	993,474	369,796	675,512	1,097,967	2,577,262
25th....	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,081,888	2,163,620
26th....	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,915	2,088,408
27th....	963,877	190,072	685,887	1,088,763	1,933,327
28th....	742,874	205,170	996,982	1,638,607	1,914,333
29th....	536,938	231,644	646,476	1,590,092	1,736,577
30th....	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060	1,387,776
31st....	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209	1,653,681
32d....	411,977	356,763	1,212,195	1,268,209	1,193,563
33d....	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,445	1,243,589
34th....	1,244,955	853,900	1,315,137	2,235,219	1,662,000
35th....	975,807	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,572	2,169,905
36th....	819,080	824,690	1,306,278	1,835,768	2,398,381
37th....	621,940	865,364	1,352,338	1,842,675	1,861,086
38th....	685,212	664,526	1,002,577	1,740,830	1,649,932
39th....	753,305	969,121	1,143,913	2,107,930	1,868,797
40th....	734,743	899,626	1,264,736	1,891,624	1,937,399
41st....	442,208	832,580	1,441,417	1,557,134	1,606,331
42d....	369,074	746,299	1,312,604	1,869,471	2,078,265
43d....	239,963	900,927	1,013,035	1,901,920	1,894,160

Receipts of Breadstuffs by Lake, at Buffalo, to Nov. 1, for three years:

	1860. Lake opened April 25.	1861. April 12.	1862. April 5.
Flour, bbls....	713,524	2,165,404	2,189,227
Wheat, bush..	9,682,094	15,091,810	25,891,351
Corn, bush....	9,722,563	15,398,096	20,784,737
Oats, bush....	830,034	1,556,536	2,458,305
Barley, bush...	78,745	109,965	299,410
Rye, bush....	34,340	257,732	615,850

HAY—North River Bale is in good demand, and is firm at 60c.@75c. ℔ 100 ℔s

HOPS—New find ready buyers, at, according to quality, from 18c.@25c., chiefly within the range, ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—The principal sale, to-day, was a lot of 225 hhds. Cuba, for distilling, at 38c. ℔ gallon.

METALS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 60 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are in moderate request at rising prices. Crude Whale at 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $1 65; Linseed, $1 17@1 21; No. 1 Lard, 95c.@97½c.; Petroleum, 52½c.@60c. for refined, and 24c.@25c. for Crude, per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request at drooping prices. Sales, 580 bbls., at $12 87½@$13 for Mess, and $11 87½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are selling slowly at 7c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in moderate request, at 7½c.@9c. ℔ ℔. Lard continues heavy; sales 850 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Beef rules quiet at former prices; sales since our last, 150 bbls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling freely at 8½c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	Nov. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1862.	Nov. 1, 1861.
Clear....	783	791	864
Mess....	96,309	102,661	12,639
Thin Mess....	3,925	4,892	572
Prime Mess....	2,835	3,960	23
Flank....	70	161	15
Prime....	6,010	7,851	6,389
Rumps....	1,081	1,468	837
Refuse Mess....	9,453	8,853	2,070
Refuse Prime....	1,047	2,333	527
Other Refuse....	5,631	4,215	1,922
Uninspected....	24,515	23,554	6,164
Grand Total, bbls....	151,659	160,739	32,022

BEEF.

Qualities.	Nov. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1862.	Nov. 1, 1861.
City Mess....	48	—	—
Repacked Mess....	1,138	2,526	1,741
Repacked Chicago do..	2,562	2,815	946
Railroad Beef....	64	14	120
Refuse Mess....	1,880	1,765	460
Refuse Prime....	1	—	—
Other Refuse....	799	1,098	906
Tierces Prime Mess....	38	666	10
Country Mess....	17	18	656
Country Prime....	27	59	610
Uninspected bbls....	499	1,401	3,558
Grand total, tcs. & bbls..	7,072	10,362	9,001

RICE—East India has been in demand at $7 25@$7 75, free, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales, 150 bales Cloves, at 30c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at full prices. Sales, 1,650 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10c.@11c.; Cuba at 9⅞c.@10c., and Porto Rico at 9⅞c.@10½c.; also 1,200 boxes Havana, at 9⅞c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 120,000 ℔s., at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 750 bbls., at 37c.@37½c., chiefly at 37c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market continues quiet, and rates are unsettled. For Liverpool—Wheat, 8¾d.@9d. ℔ bushel.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tierce; Heavy Goods, 25s.@35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour (by foreign vessel) at 3s. 4½d. ℔ bbl., and Wheat, by do., at 11d. ℔ bushel; heavy goods, by an American vessel, at 25s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with Grain, in bulk, at 12½d. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat in a foreign vessel, at 14d. ship's bags, ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen....	Southampton..	New-York....	Oct.	15
Hammonia....	Southampton..	New-York....	Oct.	22
Etna....	Liverpool....	New-York....	Oct.	22
Norwegian....	Liverpool....	Quebec....	Oct.	23
Scotia....	Liverpool....	New-York....	Oct.	25
New-York....	Southampton..	New-York....	Oct.	29
Glasgow....	Liverpool....	New-York....	Oct.	29
Nova Scotia....	Liverpool....	Quebec....	Oct.	30
Europa....	Liverpool....	Boston....	Nov.	1
Teutonia....	Southampton..	New-York....	Nov.	5
Borussia....	Southampton..	New-York....	Nov.	19
Hansa....	Southampton..	New-York....	Nov.	26
Saxonia....	Southampton..	New-York....	Dec.	3

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian....	New-York....	Liverpool....	Nov.	5
Norwegian....	Quebec....	Liverpool....	Nov.	8
Edinburgh....	New-York....	Liverpool....	Nov.	8
Arabia....	Boston....	Liverpool....	Nov.	12
Hammonia....	New-York....	Southampton..	Nov.	15
New-York....	New-York....	Southampton..	Nov.	22
Europa....	Boston....	Liverpool....	Nov.	26
Scotia....	New-York....	Liverpool....	Nov.	19
Persia....	New-York....	Liverpool....	Dec.	3

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

[illegible] (via Erie Railroad) [illegible] A. M. [illegible] P. M. Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855. OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET, Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NO. 135 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 32D-ST., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Misses M. S. PARKS, Misses BREWSTER & FERRIS, Principals.
Second Term opens Nov. 24. Pupils admitted at any time.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EDUCATION FOR $160 A YEAR!—ON Nov. 1, 1862, a select family boarding-school will be opened at Bloomfield, N. J., only a few miles from the City of New-York, where boys may find a good home, while they are thoroughly prepared for college or business. This school, for $160 per annum, is equal in all respects to the best institutions charging $300 or $400 per annum. Address R. L. TYNG, Vice-Principal, Box No. 7 Bloomfield, N. J.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 53 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

AT $2 50, WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING AND Writing, $10; Arithmetic and Writing, $5 per quarter, 78 lessons each. No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Judging from appearances, Col. Paine, the writing master, must be doing a smashing business."—*Weekly News.*

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862. For references or circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IS TAUGHT as heretofore by CIPREANO GORRIN. For further particulars, apply personally to the aforesaid at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 13th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady, of successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as assistant in a school, or as governess in a family. She would be willing to take the whole charge of a select school. Instruction given in the English branches, French, and Music; terms moderate; City references given. Address S. J. K., Box No. 4,016, New-York Post-Office, or call at No. 10 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, FROM CONnecticut, experienced in teaching English, French and music, desires a situation in New-York or Brooklyn, in a family, for the Winter or longer, or would teach a few hours daily for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, experienced in teaching, a situation in a school or family to teach the English branches and the rudiments of French and Drawing; would be willing to go in a French or German family; terms moderate. Address A. C., No. 200 Clinton-st.

AS TUTOR OR TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation as tutor or teacher in any department, mathematics preferred, by a gentleman, who can give good references. Address T. K., Tarrytown, stating place where an interview may be had.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED lady, fully competent to teach English, French, vocal music, piano-forte and drawing, in a Cuban family, residing in Cienfuegos, Cuba; a Catholic preferred. Apply immediately to Mr. L. DE GRAND VAL, No. 4 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GRAduate French lady, qualified to teach her own language in all its branches—drawing, Grecian painting, and German, wishes a situation in a family, or in a school; references given by former patrons. Address TUITION, Reading, Penn.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

For the purpose of ensuring and facilitating the safe delivery of examined packages from the UNITED STATES PUBLIC STORES, Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, the following regulations will be enforced on and after the 5th day of November:

I. All orders for the delivery of packages from the Public Stores must bear the indorsement of the Importer, signed by himself, and not by any clerk, broker, cartman, or agent, except only in cases where the Importer is absent from this City, when the orders may be indorsed by the person holding a power of attorney therefor, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway.

II. Importers can have their examined packages sent direct to their respective places of business, as soon as they are ready for delivery, with Public Store carts, at the usual rates of cartage, by signing a request to that effect in a book, for that purpose, kept by the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway, and in such case receipts for the packages may be signed at the place of delivery of the same.

III. All packages remaining in Public Store, for which orders have been issued for twenty-four hours, will be transferred to a General Order Warehouse, at the risk and expense of the owner.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

USE KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.
TO SAVE YOUR MONEY,
USE KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.
TO SAVE YOUR HEALTH,
USE KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.
It has all the flavor of old Java, but none of its evil effects. The invalid may use it. 20 cents per pound.
General dépôt, No. 268 Greenwich st.
A liberal allowance to grocers.

$20,000 OF HARDWARE,
Carriage materials, and malleable iron, a select jobbing stock, for sale entire or in parcels, on liberal terms and at a bargain, to close the concern. Apply at No. 165 Chambers-st., up stairs, immediately.

LOCOMOTIVE CANTERING HORSES—Run rapidly over the ground, propelled by the weight of the rider. The most delightful out-door exercise imaginable. For sale by STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]
Ten cases, well-assorted, received per steamers *Bavaria* and *Australasian*, now open, at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, In sets, collars, veils, coiffures, barbes, and by the yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Fall stock now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL-STREET.
CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, JACKETS, MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material, AT The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEAVER, VELVET, AND PLUSH.
CLOAKS IN ALL QUALITIES, STRIPED, BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS, AT RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 361 Broadway.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L & J B KELTY

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASK CURTAINS, SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS, BROCATEL CURTAINS, CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS, CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS, ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX. Also for GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES, at a small advance on cost prices.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS, AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES.
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROAWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS, are offering great inducements in their STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

DRESS GOODS.
NOW OPEN, A SPLENDID STOCK Of all the Latest Novelties imported for the season.
FRENCH MERINOES, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, PLAID AND BROCHE VELOURS, TURIN CLOTHS, SAXONY PLAIDS, ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS.
ALSO, A complete stock of MOURNING CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, A LARGE LOT OF SAXONY DRESS GOODS.
From 12½ cents to 20 cents per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $8 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the City.
W. K. PEYTON, CLOAK MANUFACTURER, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will open on Monday,
FIGURED SILKS, CHECK SILKS and PLAIN SILKS, OTTOMAN REPS, FIGURED REPS and MERINOS, FRENCH POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS, Wool Plaids, COTTON and WOOL PLAIDS and other new DRESS GOODS.
STRIPE SHAWLS and WOOL SHAWLS, LONG and SQUARE.
ALSO, EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE COLLARS and SETS, MUSLIN WORKS, LACES, &c., &c.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
Has opened HER FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS OF THE LATEST PARISIEN STYLES,
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6, held at their rooms, No. 163 Bowery, on Saturday Evening, Nov. 1, 1862, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, have learned with profound regret of the death of our late fellow-members, J. D. FINN, M. S. REYNOLDS, LYMAN C. KULP, W. G. SHANNON, JAMES DICKSON and JOHN RYAN, killed in battle while fighting in defence of the flag of the United States; and,

Whereas, In their death, we have lost six good and trustworthy members, and the country true and brave soldiers, who, at the National call were ready to abandon their homes and friends, when duty called them to the post of danger, and whose courage and bravery we all admire; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our late fellow-members; and that while we mourn their untimely death, we cannot but rejoice that they died while fighting in defence of their country, for our liberties, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws.

M. H. McNAMARA, President.

D. W. KIMBALL, Recording Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—SPEED THE PLOW.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF THE COQUETTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—FAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIERELL'S CALIFORNIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The operations of the advance of the Army of the Potomac on Sunday resulted in a very important advantage to the National arms in the capture of Snicker's Gap—a strategic point of the first magnitude. This success is announced in a dispatch from Gen. MARCY, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Chief-of-Staff, to the President. Gen. HANCOCK'S forces arrived there at 3 o'clock P. M., and found it occupied by the rebel cavalry, who were at once driven out by a column of from five to six thousand infantry. HANCOCK'S Division held the Gap until night, when SYKES' Division took its place. The rebels, our special correspondent says, were evidently taken by surprise, and foiled in their intentions, which were to hold Snicker's and Ashly's Gaps, and to give Gen. MCCLELLAN battle with these advantages. They were marching up on the other side of the mountains to occupy Snicker's Gap when our forces entered it, but were turned back on the double quick by a few shots thrown among them. This movement was independent of Gen. PLEASANTON'S, who had, meantime, it will be recollected, driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives an account of another sharp fight on the Blackwater River, below Suffolk, Va. Our troops proceeded to Franklin during the night of the 30th ult., and encountered the enemy's pickets at daylight. Their main body was soon afterward engaged, and after a brisk exchange of shot and shell, they were routed in confusion. The rebel losses were severe.

With regard to movements in Kentucky and Tennessee, both of the National and Rebel forces, the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, of the 1st inst., says: "We are credibly informed that the First Division, Gen. A. J. SMITH, are in possession of Camp Dick Robinson and Nicholasville; Second Division, Gen. GILMORE, at Lexington; Third Division, Gen BEARD, at Williamstown and Winchester. Major-Gen. GRANGER, the Commander of the *corps d'armée*, has his headquarters in Lexington. An immediate forward movement of the three divisions has been ordered. The various *corps d'armées* under Gen. ROSECRANS, are moving toward Nashville. It is reported that the rebels are fortifying Cumberland Gap, under Gen. STEVENSON; that BRAGG is moving on Nashville from the east, while a column, under PRICE, is moving on the same city from the west. The rebel army's combined effective men will be over 100,000 troops. Gen. NEGLEY'S position would certainly be critical if these reports prove true. The Federal armies could not arrive in time, we fear, to save him from from being captured, with millions of dollars' worth of arms, stores, &c. Another report has it that BRAGG, with his entire army, are retreating through East Tennessee, making forced marches into Virginia to reinforce LEE, who is steadily falling back toward Richmond. If this should prove correct, there is every probability that PEMBERTON will also make his exit from Mississippi into Alabama, and thence eastward. A few days will develop which, if any, of the rumors are correct."

On Oct. 28, a flag of truce arrived at Springfield, Mo., from MUNROE PARSONS, at Yellville, Ark., asking for the appointment of joint commissioners, to arrange the cartel for exchanging prisoners. They claim to have paroled nearly 2,000 militiamen and volunteers in Missouri, and want to exchange them for guerrillas, paroled and in prison. As the flag-bearer must have dodged our pickets, and stole through our lines very carefully, Gen. CURTIS telegraphed to Springfield to detain him until further orders.

Advices from the army in Southeast Missouri, state that after the recent success of our forces at Pittman's Ferry, Cols. LAZAR and DEWEY, with their forces combined, pushed on as far as Ballinger Mills, five miles from Pocahontas, where they fought BURBRIDGE, completely routing his forces, and capturing a large number of prisoners, including many rebel officers. A later dispatch from Col. LAZAR says he has captured and dispersed two hundred of BOONE'S command.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia* reached this City last evening, from Boston, and we give elsewhere our Paris and London correspondence, which will be found of much interest. We find nothing in our newspaper files to add to the very full telegraphic summary of news received from Halifax.

Last evening, in Tammany Hall, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN addressed the Democracy in a speech that was very similar to the one delivered by him ten or twelve days ago in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The only thing new of importance was the explanation of how he obtained Gen. SCOTT'S letter to Mr. SEWARD. It was made a present to him, he says, by the General himself.

The gale of Sunday night was very destructive of life and property on the Lakes. On Lake Ontario from thirty to forty lives were lost.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of JOHN A. C. GRAY, (Central Park Commissioner,) for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 9 to 4. The Special Committee on the nomination of WM. P. ESTERBROOK for Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department, were discharged from further consideration of the same, and the name was rejected by 10 to 3. The Superintendent of Roads replied to the resolution inquiring how many men he employs, and to what particular work they are severally assigned, that the subject had been referred to the head of the Street Department, according to the Charter and ordinances. Mr. DAYTON thought that the Superintendent had the advantage of the Board. Mr. BOOLE and others claimed that a subordinate official was bound to answer inquiries of the Board while there was no head of his Department. Mr. BOOLE was certain the Superintendent would soon regret that he had not given the information asked for. Subsequently, Mr. BOOLE reminded the President that the appointment of one of the Standing Committees had been omitted so far this year—a Joint Committee on Accounts. Messrs. WALSH, MITCHELL and OTTIWELL were forthwith appointed. Then a resolution was adopted directing the Joint Committee on Accounts to investigate the affairs of the Street Department, commencing with the Bureau of Roads. (The concurrence of the Councilmen is necessary to do this.) The Family Aid Ordinance, No. 4, from the Councilmen, was taken up and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report at the next meeting. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. One hour was spent in accepting resignations of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, in cases where the persons appointed were unable to serve, and in filling the vacancies thus occasioned. The Board then adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. of Monday next, when they will give attention to general business, as they meet by law the day after, at noon, to be sworn in as and proceed with the duties of County Canvassers.

Mrs. Gen. MCCLELLAN is stopping in Trenton, New-Jersey, at present.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, who has been in command at Covington and Newport since the departure of Gen. GRANGER, has been ordered forward to take command of a brigade, and Brig.-Gen. AMMON is appointed to succeed him across the river.

The Chicago *Tribune* makes these statements regarding contrabands at Cairo: "There have not arrived there to exceed 2,500 contrabands. The number is now reduced to less than 700, these being mostly the families of blacks who are in Government employ, and women with large families of children. All men, boys and young women, or women with only a single child, have been rapidly taken up by the demand for labor, and the books at Cairo show that three Democrats to one Republican have made application and secured them. Of the number that have arrived at Cairo, 200 are employed upon Government works, where *each takes the place of a soldier*. To the latter, the Government pays $20 per month. To the black laborer, $10 is paid, or $7 in cash and $3 in clothing.

The Stock Market was weaker yesterday on the Railways, while firm and advancing on the Government Funds. Gold, 131¾; Exchange, 145 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were generally lower and less active yesterday. Cotton was depressed, cheaper, and quite irregular. Provisions were lightly dealt in; Pork and Lard declined slightly. Sugars and Coffee were in fair demand, as also were Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Wool, Fish, and Fruit. Tallow and Whisky, were less sought after, at drooping prices. The freight market was very heavy and unsettled, in view of the alarming news from the "290."

The cattle-yards contained 4,200 beeves yesterday, a fair proportion of which were in good slaughtering condition. The market was dull, with prices a trifle lower than last week, though more cattle were sold at 9c. this week, owing to their superior quality. The Kentucky coast is clear once more, and numerous droves of fat Durhams are in market from that State, having run the gauntlet of the two armies. A few additional lots are expected to-day, making an ample supply for all wants.

Which Side Do You Take?

TO-DAY decides whether New-York stands by the Government, or takes ground against it, and throws her weight into the scale of the rebellion. This is the simple issue. No sophistry can disguise it, nor can any ingenuity divert attention from it. It is not a matter of nice points to be argued:—it is simply a question of *taking sides*.

Gen. WADSWORTH stands for the Government,—in favor of supporting it in a vigorous, resolute, hearty and effective prosecution of the war,—opposed to needless delays, to all temporizing expedients, to compromises of every kind with the rebellion, to measures of conciliation or of peace, until the rebellion has been *crushed*, and the leaders in this awful crime punished as they deserve. Every vote cast for him is cast for vigor and energy in the field, for unity and courage in the Cabinet, and for high-toned determination to preserve the honor of the nation and the liberties of the Republic, in the public heart. He is for ending the war *by fighting it through*. He is for stopping taxation by quelling the rebellion. He is for preserving the Union by crushing those who would destroy it,—and for supporting the Government in everything that tends to that result.

Gov. SEYMOUR stands before the people and solicits their suffrages, as an *opponent* of our Government,—censuring it, criticising it, denouncing it, and seeking the overthrow of those who wield its authority and its power. He advocates conciliating the rebels instead of fighting them,—offering them concessions, compromises, additional guarantees for our good behavior, and such terms of peace as they may dictate. This is simply an ignominious *surrender* to the rebellion, disgraceful to the American character, degrading to the National honor, and utterly destructive to the integrity of the Union and the liberties of the Republic. It involves the confession that we are unable to cope with the South in the field,—that they are our superiors, as they have always claimed to be,—and that henceforth we admit them to the supremacy they have always sought.

Which side do you take in this contest? On which side shall the vote of this State be cast? If SEYMOUR is elected, *Richmond* will blaze with bonfires and illuminations; the rebel Confederacy will rejoice as over a victory achieved in their interest; their allies in England will exult as over the downfall of the Union; the war will be prolonged, the public debt increased, the heart of our Government discouraged, its energies crippled, and the prospects of a speedy, solid and valuable peace postponed indefinitely.

Let every one who does not desire these results, *vote on the right side!*

☞ The *Herald* of Sunday, in its Washington correspondence, states that Gen. WADSWORTH had received a letter from Mr. RAYMOND, "giving up the State." This is a mistake. Mr. R. has written no such letter. In an early stage of the canvass he may have expressed apprehensions of the result from the comparative inactivity of the Republicans and Union men;—but with every day of the campaign this feeling diminished, and all his more recent letters to Gen. WADSWORTH have indicated increasing confidence in his success by a very handsome majority. Mr. RAYMOND during the canvass has visited every portion of the State, and has formed his opinions of the result from personal observation and inquiry. He will be very much disappointed if WADSWORTH'S majority should be less than 20,000.

Rebels and Rebel Sympathizers on the Qui Vive.

The latest journals from the Confederacy and from England, manifest the liveliest interest in our elections, and are of one accord in wishing the success of what they call the Democratic tickets. The Richmond *Enquirer* congratulates the rebels upon the results of the elections in Ohio and Indiana, as "showing that the Northwest is weary of the war." The Richmond *Examiner*, referring to the New-York election, "the most important of all," says that "*it is not to be denied that a Democratic victory at the North would be a subject of much gratification.*" It yet warns the South against indulging in "too sanguine expectations from the advent to control of the Democratic politicians of the North," representing that "while now and then are to be found one PIERCE, one VALLANDIGHAM, *one Wood* and two SEYMOURS, like the five just men in Sodom, yet the great body of our Northern friends are as fierce in their apostacy to former principles as BUTLER himself." The London *Times*, of Oct. 13, declares that "the only chance of any terms the South may offer being considered is in a change in the position of the *political parties of the North*. The State elections there are now pending, and the result of the contest is almost of more importance than any immediate operations in the field." The London *Post* and the Manchester *Guardian*, also, have articles on the same subject, which look to the triumph of the Democratic candidates as a means of restoring peace and disrupting the Union.

Now how is it possible, in the face of these manifestations, for any loyal man to imagine that the success of the SEYMOUR ticket will promote the more vigorous prosecution of the war? Is it to be supposed that these champions of the Confederacy don't understand who their real friends are, and that they are craving as a piece of good fortune what would prove to them but an aggravation of all their former woes? When HORATIO SEYMOUR is singled out, with four others as specially, and almost solely, worthy of consideration, is it because he wishes well or wishes ill to the Confederacy? Because he intends them help or intends them ruin? Because he proposes to join in more effective war upon them, or to lead off in efforts for such a peace as would suit them?

Nothing short of the extremest credulity can accept such notions. It cannot be that these rebels in the South, and the well-wishers of rebels in Europe, should all be so moon-struck as to believe and proclaim that their cause was to be benefited by the accession to power of HORATIO SEYMOUR and his associates, when it was actually to be smitten down and annihilated. Wicked as these Confederates have been, both in respect to their ends and their means, yet nobody can deny their sagacity and astuteness. From the beginning they have displayed all the statecraft as well as all the Punic faith, and in their present desperate straits, their wits are sharper than ours. They are the last men on earth to mistake enemies for friends, either in military or in political operations. Though they may not themselves be in direct communication with these Northern leaders, they yet, through the rebels of Maryland and the other Border States, have the means of knowing all about them—their spirit, purposes, methods, plans, aims and ends. Besides all these private

The loyal freemen of New-York have now to pronounce whether they will give power to the men who are trusted by traitors, or to the men who are feared by them. Shall the result to-day strike confidence or dismay in the rebel councils? It can no longer be questioned that the election of SEYMOUR will give aid and comfort to the enemy. But to give aid and comfort to the enemy is just what makes treason. A vote cast for him, with whatever good faith, will nevertheless do the work of treason, so far as it goes. The duty of every loyal man is to make his ballot a moral and a political force *against*, and not *for* the rebels. That the support of JAMES S. WADSWORTH will secure the former purpose, no man of any party denies. And it is now as clear as the noon-tide that the latter end, and no other, will be accomplished by voting for HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Congressional Districts.

The Democrats in the Eighth District have withdrawn their candidate, and given JAMES BROOKS, who represents the Know-Nothing rump in the secession coalition, a clear field against ELIOT C. COWDIN, the Union candidate. MR. BROOKS expects the Catholic and foreign vote, on account of his life-long persecution of both. He will get it, if Catholics and foreign-born citizens love their enemies better than their religion or their country. If not, not. Mr. COWDIN is a merchant of high standing, a gentleman of ability, and in every way worthy the hearty and effective support of loyal men. *He can and ought to be elected.*

In the Ninth District, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, who has always been a Democrat, but who is a patriot and a Union man, is making a gallant fight against HERRICK, who is simply a party hack. Col. MURPHY has rendered splendid service to the country in the field, having been with MCCLELLAN all through his Peninsular campaign, and will make an able and useful member of Congress.

The two Woods are running in strong Democratic districts, with every prospect of success, in spite of their open, avowed, blatant sympathy with the rebellion. FERNANDO is opposed by Capt. DUFFY of the Sixth-ninth, and BEN. by Gen. WALBRIDGE. Both these Union men are doing every thing in their power to save the City from the disgrace of being misrepresented by Secessionists, and they will of course have the aid and votes of every loyal man.

Candidates for the Assembly.

The election of Members of Assembly this Fall, derives special importance from the fact, that the Legislature this Winter has to choose a United States Senator in place of PRESTON KING, whose term of service will expire. Every loyal man feels it to be of the utmost importance, either that Mr. KING himself, who has been true to the principles on which he was chosen, should be reëlected, or that some one equally reliable and equally qualified for the position should be appointed in his place. To place a Seymour Submissionist in that high position for six years, would be a prostitution of the influence and power of the Empire State to which no loyal citizen would willingly submit. The only way of securing the election of a Union Senator is to *secure the election of loyal men to the Assembly*; and this is the special duty which devolves upon the electors of this City and State to-day. Next in importance to the election of a Union Governor and of Union members of Congress, stands the election of the Union candidates for the Legislature.

Up to the present time all questions of personal preference for Senator have been avoided. There has been no canvassing of the comparative merits of individuals, or of the relative claims of rival aspirants. All issues of that sort have been postponed, as they should be, until the power of the Legislature to choose *any* Union man can be established. The first thing to be done is to secure a Union majority in the Assembly; after that is done, it will be an easy task to reconcile or settle the rival claims of individuals. And if that is not done the sympathizers with rebellion will fill the place to suit themselves.

Yet in spite of all this there seems to be a determination on the part of some who profess to be loyal Union men to *defeat* the election of Union candidates in several of the City Assembly Districts. In the *Sixth* District a third candidate, JOHN FITCH, has been put in nomination against Mr. VAN SCHAICK, the regular nominee of both the Republican and Union Parties, with the evident purpose of securing the election of the Seymour candidate. In the *Seventh* District, where THOMAS E. STEWART, a young lawyer of fine talents and unexceptionable character, has been nominated by the Union and Republican parties, Dr. E. V. PRICE, who holds a clerkship in the Comptroller's Office, has been nominated as a Union man, for the purpose of aiding the election of the Seymour nominee;—and in the Tenth District, two other men have been put in nomination, to draw off votes from OTIS D. SWAN, the regular Republican and Union nominee.

All these factious movements are very discreditable to those who are engaged in them. They have been mainly brought about by what styles itself the *People's Union Party*—an Association made up mainly of discontented aspirants for place, and of men who seek to control public movements for the promotion of their selfish ends. The well-meaning portion of our fellow-citizens should be on their guard against these mischievous intriguers. Let them give their votes so as to *secure* the election of loyal men; and the only way to do this is to vote for the regular candidates of the Republicans and Union citizens.

An Omission in Democratic Speeches.

We have studied faithfully the speeches of Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. VAN BUREN and the WOODS. We find there many denunciations and many epithets of eulogy. We hear continually of the sufferings of a small class of traitorous Northerners, who, in a time of great public peril, have been sent to prison without benefit of *habeas corpus*. We listen, also, to the story of the wrongs and the calamities of Southern traitors. No words of hatred and scorn are too strong against the great party at the North who have opposed the extension of Slavery, and who now seek to destroy the rebellion. Even the old Abolitionists come in for a share of their reproach, and the poor, despised slaves, whom any man of common humanity would at least pass by in silent pity at such a time as this, are not too low to be objects of their anger and ribaldry.

But there is one class they never allude to. In all their geographical sketches of future Confederacies, they omit all mention both of these people and their destiny. Within the Southern States is a mountainous and fertile region, where climate and race have united to produce the most vigorous and the most independent population on this continent. In this hardy community Slavery could never take root. Here Southern theories of State rights, in defence of human bondage, never flourished. When the civil war broke out and a barbarous slave aristocracy seemed about to overthrow the Government, the freedom-loving settlers in this region took sides at once with their country. They belonged by nature to the party of freedom and loyalty. Treason and rebellion raged all around them, but did not deter them. While loyalty at the North was a comfortable and profitable sentiment, with those brave men it was a terrible and dangerous fact. The powerful States around them were trampling the old flag in the dust, but these men hung their dwellings, or cherished it in secret. No help was near them. The Government seemed to have abandoned them. They were encircled with traitors; yet they never wavered. Soon their houses were attacked. Some were dragged forth and murdered by the wayside; some were thrown into filthy prisons, to be taken out and shot; some were scourged; their mangled corpses were hung with all indignities by the public roads; others were fined, [illegible] and children were sent forth to h[illegible] poverty; their crops were seized or [illegible] stroyed, their cattle killed and stolen; every [illegible] sult and atrocity was heaped upon these [illegible] fortunate persons—and all because they were true to the Republic in its hours of danger and misfortune. Yet, all these cruelties and this brutal oppression only kindled the fires of loyalty brighter in the hearts of these brave loyalists of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky.

Now, if there is anything a man with the smallest pretence to generosity of feeling will never forget, it is friends who have suffered from too devoted friendship to himself. Whatever else the misfortune of war and the incompetency of our Generals may, in the possible future, cause the North to forget and neglect, the very last should be the sufferings and the destiny of the loyalists of the South—the noble and brave men who have been persecuted solely from having loved the Union too well. We only speak the feelings of every honest man in the Free States, when we say that the grass shall grow in our busiest streets, and every house be stripped of every comfort, and every life be offered, before those brave men and heroic women shall be given up to the tender mercies of a Southern Confederacy.

And yet, in all the speeches of the Democratic leaders in this canvass, where is there an allusion to the wrongs and sufferings, or to the destiny of this unfortunate and heroic population in the South? They have pity enough for Secessionists who have spent a few days in Fort Lafayette. They have none for Southern loyal men. They have wrath enough against Republicans and Abolitionists, but none against the spoilers and murderers of the friends of the Union in Tennessee and Kentucky, and many other parts of the South. Mr. VAN BUREN publishes for us a new political map, but not even a county of it is appropriated to the Southern men who have perilled all, and lost all, for our flag and our Government. They may be exiles, or houseless, or beggars, mourning in other communities the base ingratitude of a nation, or they may become the white slaves of the new Slave Confederacy, in the new political system which the New-York Submissionist Democracy would construct.

Will the country be as forgetful in the coming election as these Democratic leaders?

Fraudulent Voters.

At every voting place in the City to-day a policeman will stand, all day long, with a list in his hand of the names of all persons who have sworn themselves to be aliens. If any man of this class presents himself to vote, he will instantly be arrested for having criminally attempted to evade the draft. There are *seventeen thousand* persons in the City who, in order to escape the draft, have sworn that they are aliens. It will not be safe for any one of these to be found interfering with the elective franchise. The result will be a quiet poll, and a considerable deficit in the Seymour vote.

Muscular Politics.

We see now and then pleasantries indulged in over the phrase "Muscular Christianity." Without discussing here the applicability of the descriptive word in such connection, we hold it is eminently fit when applied to politics. There is a pressing necessity at this time—on this day—for the display of "muscular politics." It is not easy always to get to the polls. But to-day it must be done. It is not pleasant ever to wait in a crowd for hours to get your turn. But to-day it may have to be done. It is not agreeable to have to urge up indifferent or indolent men, whose hearts are right, to the polls. But, to-day, of all days, in time, it must be done. It is not comfortable nor always personally safe to come between a fraudulent voter and the ballot-box. But whenever you can, and at whatever risk or cost, it must be done. All this work at and around the polls requires the exercise of "muscular politics;" and however much averse all amiable, quiet, orderly citizens may be to the rough usage and uncivil temper displayed often at voting places, no patriot should sacrifice his duty to his personal inclinations by staying away and losing his vote.

For this day, at least, let every friend of the Union consider himself merely a "muscular politician," and go in with the single aim to put his own vote in the ballot-box, and work to get every other true vote in, as if the fate of the nation depended on his sole personal exertions.

Seed-Time and Harvest.

It will be a terrible crime if the loyal voters of New-York throw away their victory and their power to-day, by failing to put in their ballots. Not more insane would it be, if all the farmers of the State, after plowing, and planting, and maturing their crops by patient labor through all the Summer, should abandon their harvests in Autumn to rot in the field. Such insanity is our only political danger.

The loyal Press and our laborious public speakers who have stood for their country in this canvass, have done their duty well. The people have been aroused, they understand the issues, they know their importance, they are able to carry the State and save all. The question is: *Will they do it?* Will they gather the ripened fruit, or prove unworthy so much as to pluck victory when it is brought plainly within their grasp?

How Victory may be Lost in Defeat.

The season of argument is past, and the hour of action is at hand. Within the brief hours of sunlight allotted to this day will be done the work that may fix the destiny of the Republic for generations.

We must feel that these hours of work are more precious than all others that have gone before in the canvass. A noble campaign has [illegible] addressed, the patriotic [illegible] people have been excited, the electors of the State are convinced in judgment and prepared, if they vote, to sustain the Government by a sweeping majority. But what if they should not vote? What if business should keep a few thousand from the polls; and rain or mud deter a few thousands more; and a crowd about the polls discourage other thousands who are reluctant to wedge their way through a mob; and delay, till too late an hour, prevent other thousands from getting in their ballots? Is it not clear that our majority may be fritted away and the victory lost?

A Look Ahead.

We have no idea that Mr. SEYMOUR is to be elected Governor of this State, but if such an event should happen, we desire to put on record a prediction or two.

1. We predict that, if such shall be the result of the coming election, the rebels will exult over it in terms which will bring the blush to the cheek of any man who does not favor the rebellion, but did favor the election of Mr. SEYMOUR.

2. We predict that such a result will be a great encouragement to them to continue the war, and that the evidence that it is such will be forthcoming before three weeks are gone.

3. We predict that such a result will be claimed by those who hate us abroad, to be a verdict of the people against the prosecution of the war, and that it will thus lead directly to the intervention of Foreign Powers in our affairs in favor of the rebels.

4. We predict that in case of such intervention, the election of Mr. SEYMOUR, should he be elected, will be put forward by the foreign Governments as an excuse for their intervention.

5. We predict that in six months after such a result those who are now in favor of continuing the war till the rebellion is suppressed, will be compelled to admit that that result was the first step toward the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

6. We predict that if the question of recognizing the Southern Confederacy does ever come up for discussion in this State, the prominent supporters of Mr. SEYMOUR will be prominent advocates of such recognition.

We put these predictions on record, and though we shall do all in our power to prevent their fulfillment, yet if they are fulfilled, we shall not fail to remind some men who are now favoring the election of SEYMOUR, that they voted for the dissolution of the Union, and the destruction of the Nation.

Border-State View of Our Election.

The Baltimore *American* a day or two since had an able article on the "New Element of Disunion in the Field," in which it laments the "sudden expansion to formidable dimensions of a disloyal faction in the loyal States," and adds:

"Hardly known but a little time ago, it has lately become emboldened to the last degree in its attempt to distract the North, and to throw distrust upon the Government; and unless the people watch and thwart its purposes, the mischief it may do will prove incalculable. One of the worst effects of its advent, already apparent, is to encourage the traitors in the field with false hopes—something that cannot but tend to prolong a useless struggle, causing more loss of life and more distress, otherwise unknown. At the head of these malcontents, so tolerated, is the notorious FERNANDO WOOD, whose very name, so long identified with the worst phases of New-York municipal affairs, seems only a synonym with corruption and all that is disreputable."

It then gives a scathing review of the secession antecedents of FERNANDO WOOD, quotes from his disunion message to the Common Council on the 8th of January, 1861, and continues:

"Now, could anything have been, at such a crisis in the nation's troubles, more devilish and insidiously *suggestive* than this Eden-like picture thus artfully drawn by the arch-tempter, now in his new *rôle* willing to have it all forgotten? Worse even than many of the more moderate traitors at Charleston, who would have gladly gone out on the line of the Slave States, this bold plotter contemplated a *general* breaking up, a disruption which should scatter everything North and West, *leaving only New-York City securely held in alliance with the 'Southern States.'* How can such an one, with this damning record filed against him, ever have the audacity to utter the word 'Union' again, much less profess patriotism, devotion to it? We quote once more, that the people of Maryland—so often accused of disloyalty—may know what kind of men are tolerated in New-York."

The passage is then quoted in which FERNANDY proposed that New-York should "disrupt the bonds which bind her to a corrupt and venal master"—not alluding to *himself*, but to the constitutional Government of the country—and the *American* concludes:

"The arch-tempter utterly failed in his cherished schemes as soon as they were put forth, and he was necessitated to hurry up an exhibit of assimilated patriotism to save himself from the direst vengeance of the people he sought thus to betray. But he is there, and tolerated; and more still, professes patriotism whilst again seeking to compromise the cause dear to all. Making men like SEYMOUR and JOHN VAN BUREN his cats-paws, *he is to-day one of the best hopes of the rebels in the field, who look upon him as 'their most effective instrument in distracting and dividing the North*, and turning aside from them the punishment so persistently provoked. Although the country may struggle through its present troubles triumphantly; although the Union may indeed be restored—so long as there is not intelligence and patriotism enough in the country to frown into insignificance and annihilation profligacy so apparent, we shall never be rid of agitation, distraction, of factions to threaten new complications and disruptions.

Treacherous in their instincts, and seeking only an alliance with the traitors at Richmond, the oceans of blood already shed would be nothing to them if they could again grasp power, and *they must be put down at home, unless the land is to be betrayed to prolonged horrors through their machinations.*"

These earnest words from the chief organ of the Border State Unionists, should be heeded in New-York. The patriots of the Border States have a deep interest in these pending elections. They have struggled and suffered for the Union. In danger, in difficulty, in darkness, they have clung to the good old Constitution. Against many of their prejudices, against many of their interests, against the overshadowing interest of Slavery itself, they have adhered to the Government. They now implore us that we will not blight their

hopes and destroy the cause for which they have shown themselves willing to sacrifice everything, by putting in places of power the traitors and *semi-traitors* who have the audacity to demand the suffrages of the people of the Empire State.

The Sixth Congressional District.

We have received sundry protests against our remarks on the division among the Union men of the Sixth District;—but we see nothing to change our conviction that every vote cast for Mr. BLUNT will really go to aid the election of the Seymour and secession candidate. Indeed, we believe that the *object* of those who have been foremost in nominating Mr. BLUNT has been, and still is, not to elect him, but to defeat CONKLING. We have been told, on unquestionable authority, that the gentleman who has been, perhaps, the most efficient in this matter, has said that they would give BLUNT *votes enough to elect Ward*,—if nothing more.

This being the case, we think it shameful that the loyalty of the District should be thus betrayed into the election of a disloyal man. Grant everything that may be claimed about Mr. CONKLING's personal unpopularity; grant that he did wrong in voting against large appropriations for the *Coast Survey* during the war,—are these valid reasons for throwing the District into the hands of the Submission Democrats, and placing in Congress another ally of the Woods and Vallandighams in their sympathy with treason?

There is too much at stake in this election to tolerate such trifling with the public interests. The loss of this District may cost us the organization of the next House of Representatives,—secure to the Submissionists the choice of Speaker and the appointment of all the committees, and throw the whole weight of Congress against the Government and in favor of a disgraceful and ruinous compromise with the rebels. Are Mr. BLUNT and his friends willing to take the responsibility of such a result?

If the loyal men of the Sixth District will do their duty, Mr. CONKLING can be elected: and in no other way can the district be saved. We trust they will not jeopard that result by wasting their votes on Mr. BLUNT.

BE CAREFUL.—Let every voter look carefully to the ballot that he casts, and see that it is headed with the name of JAMES S. WADSWORTH. We understand that fraudulent tickets are afloat, in which the S. is left out, with the view of robbing us of votes through inadvertence. Recollect that there is a JAMES WADSWORTH also, who is too good a Union man to be pleased to have any Union vote cast for him at this election, whether accidentally or otherwise. A vote for JAMES WADSWORTH may be a vote thrown away and regretted. A vote for JAMES S. WADSWORTH can never be a cause of grief.

GEN. WALBRIDGE THE MAN TO REPRESENT THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—The commerce of New-York now rests upon its grain trade, which is far greater than that of any other city in the world. The Corn Exchange, the body of gentlemen that carry on this trade, have presented the name of Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, one of its members, as a fitting person to represent it in the national councils. Is not this the proper source for a nomination from the district which embraces the commercial portions of this great City? As against such a nomination what can Mr. WOOD offer? Is there a single clear-headed merchant that would not regard his election as a public calamity? Not one; nor is there an intelligent voter in the district that is not of the same opinion.

A TEST OF PATRIOTISM AND FIDELITY.—For full ten years the New-York *Express* has proscribed Irishmen, reviled "Cross JOHN HUGHES," and persecuted the Catholic Church. One of the Brookses has been elected to Congress, where he labored to restrict the elective franchise against adopted citizens. The other Brooks was elected to the Senate of this State, as a "Know-Nothing," where he persecuted and calumniated Bishop HUGHES. The *Express* has existed upon its hostility to Irishmen and Catholics. It now exhorts Irishmen and Catholics to elect JAMES BROOKS to Congress. Will they do it? We shall see. But if they do, we shall witness a degree of debasement and ignominy which will make every manly Catholic hide his face.

THE "LET-ALONE" PARTY.—Mr SEYMOUR says, "There is an instinctive difference between the two parties. The Democratic Party is a Let-alone party. The Republican Party is a Meddling party."

We have heard of other let-alone parties. The legion of devils just before they entered into the swine were a Let-alone party. The rebels have always been a Let-alone party, and as they were the chief part of the Democratic Party, so far, at least, Mr. SEYMOUR's remark was true. The burglar who breaks into a house, or the sneak thief who runs away with the spoons, is always a Let-alone party, and the "fence," who receives the stolen goods, is sure to berate the policeman who interferes to catch the burglar or the thief, as a Meddling party.

Happily, there are a great many Democrats as well as Republicans who, when they see traitors endeavoring to sneak into places of trust, that they may assist those who would rob the nation of its jewels, propose at once *to meddle with them*.

☞ The attention of a Democrat who said he was in favor of the war, but should vote for SEYMOUR, was called to the fact that by so doing he would be in company with every traitor in the State. His answer was, that he would *rather be with them than with the Republicans*.

There were some others who had like preferences. MANSFIELD LOVELL and GUSTAVUS A. SMITH preferred to be with the traitors. They, however, were willing to incur danger for their preferences. These Seymourites, who had rather be with the traitors among us, are very careful to avoid danger.

The Republicans are willing to work with any one who loves his country, in order to save it. These men would rather sacrifice their country than leave party ties. Let the people judge on which side is patriotism.

A CORRECTION.—THURLOW WEED makes the following statement in correction of a paragraph which appeared in a morning paper:

Gov. SEWARD took no part, directly or indirectly, in the deliberations of our State Convention. The "friends" of Gov. SEWARD, generally, are cordially supporting the Union State ticket. I have never "*declared that the defeat of Wadsworth was an accomplished fact*;" and while it is true that I urged upon the Union State Convention the nomination of Gen. DIX, I have, from the moment Gen. WADSWORTH was nominated, given him and our whole State ticket my steady and earnest support.

THURLOW WEED.

City Candidates for the Assembly.

As a general thing, the candidates of the Republicans and Union men in this City for the State Assembly, are men in every way worthy of popular favor and confidence. They have been put in nomination as the representatives of the loyal sentiment of our people, without reference to mere party divisions; and they deserve the hearty support of all who desire to see this State thoroughly and unmistakably on the side of the Government in its contest with the rebellion.

We have alluded elsewhere to some of these candidates, especially in districts which have been put in jeopardy by the schemes of factionists, claiming to be Union men, but seeking the defeat of the Union candidates. This is the case especially in the Sixth District, where Mr. VAN SCHAICK is the Union nominee, in the Seventh, where Mr. STEWART is the regular candidate, in the Ninth, where Mr. VAN VORST is running, in the Tenth, where Mr. SWAN is in nomination, and in some others.

In the Eleventh District, W. E. ROBINSON, Esq., who is running as an Independent candidate, deserves support, as a true and loyal man—well known to the country from his former connection with the *Tribune*, and more recently from his active participation in politics.

In the Fifteenth District, JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., is in nomination against Ex-Judge DEAN, who is thoroughly known as in full communion with FERNANDO WOOD, and as an ultra Pro-Slavery Submissionist. Mr. WHITE is a lawyer of excellent ability, and of high character. He was a member of the Assembly in 1850, and did the City and himself the highest credit. He ought by all means to be returned.

In the Sixteenth District, DENNIS MCCABE runs as the Union candidate against a brace of Submissionists. He is one of the most popular men in his district, and carried it last year by a very handsome majority. In the Assembly he was true as steel to the principles on which he was elected, and rendered faithful and effective service. He deserves the vote of every loyal man in his district.

Other Union candidates are in nomination with whom we have less acquaintance, but who are doubtless equally worthy of support. But these men we *know*, and commend them most heartily to the public confidence.

Kings County Nominations for the Assembly.

In Kings County the Republicans and Union men have very wisely put in nomination for reelection several members of the last Legislature. They will thus secure for the protection of their interests and for the general service of the State, the experience of one session, which is always of the greatest value, and adds greatly to the ease as well as the efficiency with which these duties are performed.

Among the members thus renominated are Messrs. WM. M. THOMAS, S. T. MADDOX and CHAS. L. BENEDICT—and each one of them has well earned this mark of confidence at the hands of his constituents. Mr. THOMAS is a man of excellent judgment, careful and painstaking in the performance of his duties, and of the most unimpeachable integrity. He was always in his place, and was always reliable. He enjoyed the regard and confidence of all his fellow-members.

Mr. MADDOX was among the most active and vigilant members of the Assembly, and discharged all his duties, both upon Committees and on the floor, with industry, energy, and the most absolute fidelity to his constituents. He is very popular in Brooklyn, and will undoubtedly be reelected.

Mr. BENEDICT was among the most laborious and influential members of the House. To great clearness and strength of mind, he added force of character, untiring industry, and an obstinate integrity which no one ever questioned. He held a prominent place on the Judiciary Committee, and on the Committee on Cities, and upon both—as well as on the Select Committee of Nine, formed to expedite business—he contributed very largely to the best work of the session. His opponent, Mr. CALLICOT, was a member of the Legislature of 1860, and was remarkable for nothing but for his active participation in all the corrupt schemes which have given that session such an unenviable celebrity. Mr. BENEDICT deserves the hearty and unanimous support of his constituents.

We trust that all these gentlemen will be elected.

AMUSEMENTS.

The *Camille* of Miss MATILDA HERON has been so long before the public, and has so often and so broadly received the seal of approbation, alike from those who criticise and also those who accept from long habit whatever may be set before them without any attempt at criticism, that to bestow praise upon it now seems almost a work of verbal supererogation. And yet this lady, in her personation of the character at Niblo's Garden on Saturday evening—her first appearance upon the stage since being torn from it by a domestic affliction, which made any attempt to shadow forth the unreal sorrows of a fictitious character something not to be thought of—developed throughout her acting so many new points of passion and of pathos, giving to the picture so many more touches of life and beauty and tenderness than it had when she first flashed it on the stage, startling and electrifying audiences, that a few words relative to it may not be out of place.

In saying that Miss HERON acts *Camille*, we do her injustice. She does not *act* the character—she lives it. Her soul takes up the character, and carries it beyond the domain of Art into the sacred cloister of Nature. It is no longer the conventional *Camille* of the stage, but a live woman, with a deep passionate loving heart, sacrificing her happiness, and with it life, to her love, and living out to the world the wrongs which women so often suffer in silence. She draws the audience up to her in her outreaching, passionate arms, and there holds them in a tranced spell, until they fall with the curtain and wake to applaud. This applause is not given at stated periods—the illusion is too deep and real. It manifests itself only after the audience has had time to shake off the feeling that all before them is real, and become conscious that it is to Art, which so counterfeits Nature as to cheat them thus, that tribute is due.

The accessories of the play, as it is now given, are, in the main, excellent. In the real champagne which comes in with the supper table, we are willing to drown all memory of the solecism of green glasses in which the libations are poured, and to fancy that they are considered quite the thing in France. To speak of Miss HERON's dress, when the passionate play of her heart was to be seen, is something like taking notice of a fly in a thunderstorm, but it was characterized by the most exquisite taste. The part of *Armand* was well rendered by Mr. SHEWELL, who makes love in the impassioned style of the good old fiery feudal times, and scatters his postage stamps around in the fourth act with a prodigality and grace that must needs be seen to be appreciated. In addition to his own talent for lovemaking, Mr. SHEWELL has the advantage of offering it in near contrast to the lovemaking of Mr. FORREST on the same stage—and we question if ever before love was so wonderfully and fearfully made as we have seen it made, of late, by the last-named gentleman. In the part of *Madame Prudence*, Miss MARY WELLS was slightly more fuddled and funny than to our thinking the occasion called for, and we would suggest to that lady that the character she is called upon to personate in the mildest possible rendering is quite broad enough, and constitutionally coarse to a degree, that makes it wholly unnecessary for her to broaden or deepen its vulgarity and offensiveness, by even a single line or gesture. Contrast between the characters of *Camille* and *Prudence* was meant by the novelist when the latter one was flung in like a toad on a flower-bed, but the contrast is quite marked, and painful enough when drawn as mild as it consistently can be. As for Miss HERON's *Camille*, that approaches as nearly to life, and consequently to perfection, as any personation well can; and we are only presumptuous enough to venture one suggestion by which she may possibly better it. The French have a saying about "tears in one's voice," and it seems to us that at times Miss HERON attempts to put too many into hers. Three full tiers always group in silent and mournful admiration around her *Camille*, to say nothing of the wrapt parquette and dress-circle, and to have these within the compass of her voice is quite sufficient. Setting this slightly unnatural trill or rill of tone aside, however, and we are confident that all who see Miss HERON's *Camille* will join in the verdict when we pronounce it (to use a new and original phrase) one of the greatest—if not the greatest—personations of character ever presented on the American stage. *Camille* is repeated on this and on Saturday evenings.

It will be noticed by the admirers of Mr. FORREST—and their name is legion—that that eminent tragedian will complete his present engagement with the current week. He has selected some of his finest parts for the occasion; and—remembering the anxiety there is to see him therein—it would be discreet for intending visitors to secure seats as early as possible.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's capacity, physically and intellectually, for so small a part as that of *Claude Melnotte*, in the "Lady of Lyons," will hardly be disputed by the public, and there was scarcely a doubt, therefore, that the managerial statement concerning the performance being "a perfect ideal of the dramatist's conception," would in some way be realized. But general declarations of managers are not much more reliable than those of politicians, and after the occasion that has drawn them forth, are the subject of grave qualifications. Mr. BOOTH's *Claude* is different in many respects from the usual conception of the character, but as far as we can understand the author's meaning, it is anything but an ideal;—we should hesitate in fact, even to call it a realization of the ordinary traits of the part.

There is not much to analyze in the character of the gardener's son. Broadly considered, it is nothing but an incongruous mass of youthful impetuosity and remorse, seasoned with the ordinary heroism of love and ambition. The moment the character ceases to be young, it ceases to be interesting, and this is precisely the circumstance that Mr. BOOTH overlooks. *Claude*, in his hands, is a crafty deceiver, as full of shrugs as *Iago*, and as wide awake as *Mephistophiles*, a wily conspirator, who knows the risk, and takes the chances,—not a passionate swain, blinded by the possible attainment of his heart's desire. *Beauseant* is usually an object of execration. He it is who induces the low-born peasant to swerve from the path of honor, and for the basest of all motives, revenge, to act the lie which subsequently stuns him with its consequences. We are greatly mistaken if *Beauseant* was not an object of sympathy last night. The facial warnings, distinct affronts, watchful distrust, and general surveillance, to which *Claude* subjected him, would have been harassing to the most hardened pickpocket, and became in the end so oppressive that one could hardly help pitying the poor fellow. It is probable that over-elaboration is the defect of Mr. BOOTH's performance. It is possible also to say that it is intellectual—but it will be perceived that neither of these is the characteristic of youthful impetuosity. In an elocutionary point of view, some of the best speeches were spoken with rare skill, but the whole performance lacked inspiration.

Mrs. BARROW, who will be remembered by our readers, made her *rentrée* in the part of *Pauline*, and gave dignity to that ungracious *rôle*. Mr. DAVIDGE was good as *Dumas*; the other characters were only moderately well sustained.

Mr. GRAU's plan for the forthcoming campaign at the Academy of Music, although on a much larger scale than anything he has yet undertaken in his former brief but spirited enterprises, is characterized by the same energy and variety which always make his programmes acceptable. The temper of the times is favorable to amusements, and Mr. GRAU expands naturally with his opportunity. The season will commence on Monday next, when a charming American *prima donna*, Mme. GUERRABELLA, makes her *début* in VERDI's "Traviata," playing the *rôle* of *Violetta*, in which her fine dramatic talents, as well as the peculiar qualities of her voice, will be exhibited to the best advantage. The next candidate for public favor will be Mlle. MORENZI, a contralto of whom report speaks in the highest terms. She will appear as *Azucena*, in the "Trovatore." After these artists have drawn the fire of the Press, Mme. LORINI will appear in two dramatic *rôles*, probably as *Norma* and *Lucrezia*, in both of which the lady is said to be admirable; and when these pale their ineffectual fires, MEYERBEER's romantic opera of "Dinorah" ("Le Pardon de Ploermel") will be produced, with Mme. CORDIER as the principal artist. Our public will have a treat in this fine work, and we are glad to learn that there is no disposition on the part of the management to limit its engagement by a mistaken regard for economy, or an unnecessary haste in its production. Altogether, Mr. GRAU's programme seems to promise more in the way of new artists and new operas than any we have had since the sturdy and stormy days of MAX MARETZEK.

Mr. ALBERT MARETZEK, brother of the *impresario*, has engaged an opera troupe for Santiago de Cuba, composed of the following artists: Mme. BORCHARD, Mlle. PERRINI, Mme. VON BERKEL, Signor SBRIGLIA, Signor YPOLITO, Signor ROCCO, and Mr. BERGMANN (as conductor.) We learn that the first month's subscription already amounts to ten thousand dollars.

It is stated in musical circles that Miss KELLOGG has concluded an engagement with Mr. MAPLESON, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and will positively make her *début* there during the coming season.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

There is great political excitement in the city to-night. At Faneuil Hall the People's Party are gathered in strong force to hear remarks from Judge ABBOTT, LINUS B. COMINS, Hon. B. F. THOMAS, ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, and others. At Tremont Temple, Gov. ANDREW, Senators HALE and WILSON, and others, addressed the Republicans, who rallied in large numbers.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Rogers & Raymond, unable to describe in a brief notice the VARIETY OF STYLES they have just brought out, for the Fall and Winter, in BOYS' CLOTHING invite the Heads of Families to examine them and learn the very MODERATE PRICES at which Elegant dress and school suits, overcoats, capecoats &c., can be furnished at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S Establishments, Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

Woolen Undershirts and Drawers, CARDIGAN JACKETS, and Great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, And No. 165 5th-av., Corner 22d-st.

When you feel a Cough or Bronchial Affection creeping on the lungs, take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

All-Wool Under-Shirts and Drawers, the best goods ever made, on hand and made to order, by UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Supporters.—MARSH BROS. SPRING SUPPORTERS—something new. Call and see Marsh's Elastic Supporter, Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Silk Elastic Stockings, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. A lady attends ladies.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House.) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH BRO'S. Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. Silk elastic stockings, London supporters, suspensory bandages, and shoulder braces. A lady attends ladies.

DIED.

BELKNAP.—In Vincennes, Ind., on Friday, Oct. 24, Mrs. CORA LE ROY BELKNAP, of Keokuk, Iowa, wife of Lieut.-Col. Wm. W. Belknap, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, aged 25 years.

COGER.—On Monday, Nov. 3, HENRY H., infant son of John J. and Emily Coger, aged 4 months and 26 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Henry H. Mangam, No. 127 East 45th-st.

DAVENPORT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday morning, Nov. 3, of scarlet fever, MARGARET DIMON, only daughter of A. B., and Jane J. Davenport, aged 4 years and 7 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 4 Garden-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GILES.—At Strawberry Farms, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 31, of scarlet fever, CHARLEY GILES, only child of W. T. and Julia Giles, aged 1 year and 3 months.

HAIGHT.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 2, of congestion of the lungs, RICHARD K. HAIGHT, aged 65 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Grace Church, without further invitation.

HARVEY.—On Monday, Nov. 3, after a short illness, MELISSA, wife of John Harvey, and daughter of Richard and Catherine Gilmor, in the 33d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 114 East 40th-st.

HALE.—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, RICHARD HALE, aged 26 years, a member of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, son of the late James C. Hale and grandson of the late Charles Voe.

HEGEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, JANE ARROSMITH, daughter of John and Mary Anna Hegeman, in the 16th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 228 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 31, CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES, in the 46th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, E. Windust, are respectfully invited to attend.

KINNEY.—At Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Sunday, Oct. 19, after a short illness, of typhoid fever, N. F. RANDOLPH KINNEY, late a resident of this City, in the 26th year of his age.
☞ Norwalk, Conn., papers please copy.

MAYO.—On Monday, Nov. 3, at No. 2 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, of cholera infantum, SYLVANUS, son of Sylvanus and Marie Louise Mayo, aged 11 months and 12 days.
Particulars of funeral on Wednesday.

MORFORD.—At Coxsackie, on Friday, Oct. 31, SARA C. ADAMS, wife of Robert H. Morford, in the 31st year of her age.

MARTIN.—In Salem, Washington County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 26, HARRIET BYRON, wife of the late Bradley Martin, of Avon, N. Y., in the 77th year of her age.

MILN.—On Friday, Aug. 1, at St. Kildas, near Melbourne, Australia, GEO. W. MILN, eldest son of George Miln, of this City.

ODELL.—At Yonkers, on Saturday evening, Nov. 1, suddenly, MARY, wife of the late Isaac Odell, aged 77 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday morning, at 12 o'clock. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

ROWLAND.—In Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 2, ELIZABETH ROWLAND.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

STORM.—On Friday, Oct. 31, STEPHEN STORM, in the 74th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 West 24th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

SAMSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Nov. 2, after a short illness, Dr. CHARLES M. SAMSON, M. D., aged 29 years and 8 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Baptist Church, Leonard-st., near Grand, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, of inflammation of the lungs, JAMES TAYLOR, a native of Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 62 years.
The remains were interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.
☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 521.—Nov. 3, 1862.
11, 47, 41, 52, 73, 17, 66, 49, 72, 51, 56, 37.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 522.—Nov. 3, 1862.
72, 16, 40, 15, 66, 24, 77, 54, 47, 3, 60, 21, 18.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

AT NO. 448 BROADWAY WILL BE FOUND ALL THE NEW BOOKS, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, MONTHLY MAGAZINES, &c., &c., AT LOW PRICES.
No. 448 Broadway, N. Y. | C. T. EVANS, | No. 448 Broadway, N. Y.
BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DR. GUTMANN'S RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH, No. 373 4th-st., near Broadway, For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrh, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Mercurial Affections, Diseases of the Skin. CURE OF RHEUMATISM WARRANTED.

KEEP YOUR HANDS SOFT. By using TADMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR CAKE, With Glycerine. Price 15 cents and 25 cents. No. 81 Bleecker-st., No. 268 4th-av., and No. 507 3d-av.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING and matting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English medalion, velvet Brussels three-ply carpets, rugs, mats, oil-cloths, druggets 4 yards wide, at reasonable prices. All goods guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

POLITICAL.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.
6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
WILLIAM WALL.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.
UNION
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
For Congress,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(9th, 15th and 16th Wards.)

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The People's Union Congressional Convention, and Citizens of the Sixth Congressional District, take pleasure in placing before you the name of ORISON BLUNT As a candidate for Congress in this District, at the coming election, irrespective of party.

ORISON BLUNT is on record as a well-known, tried, honest and faithful public servant. He served as Alderman of the Third Ward, when corruption and fraud in the City Government were sifted and exposed; and as an Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, and as Supervisor of the county, he has displayed those qualities which preeminently entitle him to be regarded, in all respects, as a man of sterling ability and unsullied integrity.

During the early days of the rebellion he was an efficient auxiliary to the Union Defence Committee, assisting in sending to the field forty-two regiments, and contributed largely of his means. Devoting his whole time to the interests of the Government, and serving without compensation, at the conclusion of the labors of the Committee, he was tendered a letter of thanks and complimentary testimonials for his valuable services.

For nearly twenty years ORISON BLUNT has been a successful business mechanic in this city, and has been largely engaged in manufacturing; and we believe he well understands the true interests of this City and the whole Country.

He has ever been a loyal and earnest lover of his country, and the whole Union, without any reservations; and we feel assured that the Government and people will find in him, if elected, an earnest and zealous supporter of all measures that will tend to crush out this unholy rebellion and restore peace to the country.

9th Ward.	15th Ward.	16th Ward.
E. V. Price.	Geo. W. Blunt,	Edward Berrian
Geo. B. Deane,	J. C. Cary,	L. Deagle,
A. Van Orden,	Edmund Remack,	R. L. Edmonds,
Thomas G Girvan,	J. H. Hillier,	Jas. B. Demarest,
J. J. Rabineau,	I. W. Knapp,	J. W. Murray,

Delegates to the Sixth Congressional Nominating Convention.
THOMAS G. GIRVAN, Chairman.
LORENZO DEAGLE, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A card having appeared in yesterday morning's papers, signed by Simeon Draper, Chas. H. Marshall, and other well-known citizens, recommending Dr. E. V. Price as a candidate for the Seventh Assembly District, in which THOMAS E. STEWART is the regular Republican and Union candidate, and the attention of Messrs. Draper and Marshall having been called thereto, they have addressed Mr. STEWART the following communications:

J. E. STEWART—*Sir*: I have to say that I signed Mr Price's card, not knowing that it was in opposition to the regularly nominated candidate. I am in favor of supporting you as the regular nominee of the Republican Party of the Seventh Assembly District.
C. H. MARSHALL.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.
SIR: I have simply to say, in regard to the Card of Dr. Price, to which my name is attached, that I signed it, as I understood it, as a recommendation to the Nominating Committees, not as an opposing candidate of the regular candidate, Thomas E. Stewart.
Nov. 3, 1862. S. DRAPER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THOMAS E. STEWART, the Republican-Union candidate for member of Assembly from the Seventh District, is an honest, loyal man. He has long been identified with public enterprises in this city, displaying ability of a superior character, and has always opposed extravagance in public expenditures. If elected to the Legislature he will display the same vigilance, patriotism and fidelity. We believe he will prove a faithful sentinel for the public good in the councils of our State, and we earnestly invoke the vote and aid of every citizen of the Seventh District in electing him to the office to which he has been nominated.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
E. C. BENEDICT,	JOHN KEYSER,
W. MITCHELL, No. 8 9th-st,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,	B. W. BONNEY.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Governor: JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor: LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner: OLIVER LADUE.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals: CHARLES HUGHES.
For State Prison Inspector: ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Surrogate: GABRIEL VAN COTT.
For Supervisor: SHERIDAN SHOOK.
FOR CONGRESS.

District.		District.	
4	William H. Gilsen.	7	Henry A. Burr.
5	John Duffy.	8	Elliot C. Cowdin.
6	Frederick A. Conkling.	9	John McLeod Murphy.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

District.		District.	
1	William Burns.	10	Sixt. L. Kapff.
2		11	William E. Robinson.
3	Theodore A. Ward.	12	———
4	Thomas Mulligan.	13	Edmund Koch.
5	John H. Brady.	14	Philip Frankenheimer.
6	John Fitch.	15	John H. White.
7	Thomas E. Stewart.	16	Denis McCabe.
8	Joseph D. Perley.	17	Isaac B. Batchelder.
9	Hooper C. Van Vorst.		

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman of Executive Committee.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Vice-Chairman.
HENRY H. HURLAT, Secretary of Executive Committee.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Chairman of Printing Committee.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.
NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Ninth Ward.	Fifteenth Ward.	Sixteenth Ward.
James W. Booth,	Charles A. Dana,	Hugh Gardner,
Asa Buthman,	H. T. Cleveland,	John Lindsay,
John W. Brister,	Marshall B. Blake,	Sam. B. H. Vance,
Geo. F. Merklee,	Eras. C. Benedict,	Wm. H. Bull,
James W. Farr,	G. W. Clarke,	Alex. McLeod,
Alonzo Bliss,	Jireh Bull,	David R. Jaques,
Sinclair Tousey,	Wm. N. Blakeman,	George Ross.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
ALEXANDER MCLEOD, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS:
DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS, FOR CONGRESS,
ELIJAH WARD.
PETER FULMER, Chairman Mozart Convention.
E. B. HART, Chairman Tammany Convention.
SAML. OSGOOD, Chairman Jeffersonian Convention.
SECRETARIES: JOHN B. GAW, JAMES GRAHAM, J. RANKIN.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862.
JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(XIth and XVIIth Wards.)
THE PEOPLE'S AND UNION CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY A. BURR,
President of the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

TWELFTH WARD—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
ISAAC B. BATCHELOR.
INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.
Nominated by the People's Union Convention.
Indorsed by the Union Republican Convention.
Indorsed by the Constitutional Union Convention.
Approved by all independent Democrats who object to being sold or traded without their consent.

PEOPLE'S UNION.
STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Governor, JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Surrogate, DAVID R. JACQUES.
For Supervisor, ABRAM M. BININGER.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th Election Districts of Ninth Ward.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th Election Districts of Fifteenth Ward.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
RICHMOND, QUEENS AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
Composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, of the City of Brooklyn.
JAMES HUMPHREY.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards.
PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
For Congress,
WILLIAM H. GILSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
Fourteenth Assembly District—Eighteenth Ward.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS,
ELI P. NORTON.

POLITICAL.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

We, the undersigned, residents of the EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT of New-York, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, believing that ELLIOT C. COWDIN Combines all the qualities most to be desired in a candidate for Congress, personal and political integrity, elevated patriotism, an uncompromising determination for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the preservation of the Union in its integrity not less than great personal popularity; and moved by a recollection of his past patriotic services, both at home and abroad, urgently recommend him to the cordial support of all loyal and patriotic citizens as a candidate for Congress.

George Opdyke,	James W. Beekman,
William V. Brady,	Wm. Astor,
William M. Evarts,	John J. Phelps,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	B. B. Atterbury,
William G. Lambert,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Timothy G. Churchill,	John H. Sherwood,
Isaac Sherman,	James H. Pinkney,
James Kelly,	Adon Smith,
John D. Ottiwell,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,
Charles A. Peabody,	Rufus F. Andrews,
James M. Thomson,	M. B. Smith,
R. W. Lowber,	Angus McDonald,
David Dudley Field,	Matthew McDougal,
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,	M. G. Porter, M. D.,
Amos S. Chamberlin,	E. H. Reed,
Henry Beeny,	H. G. Stone,
William Atkinson,	Wm. Usher,
Edward P. Cowles,	Robert Taylor,
Charles P. Kirkland,	John V. Cridley,
William Tilden,	Alex. W. Bradford,
E. Delafield Smith,	James Owens,
E. Robinson,	D. Willis James,
Thomas Stephenson,	Isaac J. Oliver,
William R. Stewart,	John Sedgwick,
Samuel Sinclair,	A. M. Canfield,
Wright Gillies,	William P. Esterbrook,
Charles Nettleton,	Thomas B. Asten,
George N. Seymour,	Wm. W. Niles,
Henry Camp,	Wm. A. Darling,
Robert Smith,	John Stephenson,
P. C. Bulkley,	Spencer K. Green,
C. H. Tucker,	Frederick S. Winston.

UNION REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
SIXT LUDW. KAPFF.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH DISTRICT, IXth AND XIth WARDS.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
CHARLES L. BENEDICT.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Fifteenth District—XXIst Ward.
For Assemby—JOHN H. WHITE.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Surrogate,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION FOR Assembly, Ninth District, Sixteenth Ward.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

MILITARY.

$204 CASH BOUNTY.
$100 UNITED STATES BOUNTY.
For 100 recruits to complete the Fourth Regiment, Metropolitan Brigade. Apply at headquarters, Low's Building, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 481 Broome-st., New-York.

$175 BOUNTY.—IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY E.—$175 will be paid to each of five recruits from Brooklyn, and $50 to each of five recruits from New-York. Call to-day, as this is the only day such bounty will be paid.
Capt. M. C. KEMPSEY, No. 820 Broadway.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES, viz.:
NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 15 cents. SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1! HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING-SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.
Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen

COLLARS

DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at $2 50.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-STREET.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
By the United States MARSHAL, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY next, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at WARD & GOVE'S UNION WAREHOUSES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the steamer *Slitten*, assorted expressly for the Southern market, consisting of Drugs, Groceries, Hardware, Tin, Iron, Dry-goods, Shoes, &c., &c. Catalogues may be procured on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the offices of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal, No. 39 Chambers-st., and S. DRAPER, Esq., Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.
EDWARD H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Housekeepers have long felt the need of something to take the place of dry polish to clean stoves, grates, furnaces, &c. They now have, in LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH, the long-looked for article, which is superior to any dry polish, inasmuch as
It needs no mixing.
It has no smell whatever.
It produces no dirt or dust.
It stands the most intense heat.
It will not freeze.
It preserves from rust.
It is not one-fourth the labor.
Price, 12 cents per bottle. A liberal discount to the trade.
McPHAIL & CO., Successors to Leadbeater & CO., Sole Manufacturers, No. 202 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE "SICK MAN" OF AMERICA.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
GEN. HOOKER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
THE "SICK MAN" OF AMERICA.
THE "SICK MAN" OF AMERICA.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since October 15th:

Congregation of St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I.		$25 00
J. W. (additional)		100 00
W. & J. O'Brien, by J. W. (additional)		25 00
J. N. Tappan,	do	25 00
W. H. Wickham,	do	25 00
E. N. Ensign,	do	10 00
Congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Staten Island, by Rev. Theo. Irving		60 00
W. H. Pilsbury, being proceeds of Lectures by Dr. Gleason, at Bucksport, Me.		17 50
Miss Kate Smart		2 00
Marie & Kane		250 00
Citizens of Oregon, by Hon. Amory Holbrook		1,875 00
Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Oregon, for the relief of sick and wounded Masons in the army		1,000 00
Augustus Cleveland		200 00
Cash from Rev. Wm. A. Doolittle, being balance of amount collected in Vermont		320 38
Miss Sever, (Kingston, Mass.,) by J. E. Williams		10 00
W. H. Smith & Son		100 00
"Madison, N. J."		10 00
W. S. Gilman, Jr. (additional)		10 00
Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury		100 00
R. Y. C. (Cazenovia)		2 00
Citizens of Ellsworth, Conn., by Rev. R. D. Gardner		[illegible]
J. W. Tappan		25 00
Morris Ketchum		[illegible]
W. S. Gilman, (additional)		100 00
Citizens of California, (additional)		100,000 00
An Anglo-American, Liverpool		1,000 00
Dr. Thomas F. Cock		10 00
Chas. P. Kirkland, (additional)		100 00

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1862.

SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, and Debility cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.
MORE TESTIMONY.
LIBERTY, N. Y., May 10, 1862.
DR. TOBIAS—DEAR SIR:
I was cured of a cough of long standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by Dr. TOBIAS' Life Syrup. I have suffered much, and used many medicines for Pulmonary Complaints, but never found its equal.
BETSEY HILL.
☞ $1,000 will be paid, if the above is not true.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

EAR RINGS AND PINS.—SOME AS LOW AS One, Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. Sleeve Buttons and Studs, new styles, as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. Gentlemen's Scarf Pins as low as One, Two and Three Dollars each. Band and Link Bracelets as low as One, Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLACES FOR HOLDING THE POLLS.

OFFICE CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held on the [illegible] October, the Clerk was directed to publish the places where the polls will be held, on Monday and Tuesday. The following is the list.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

The following are designated as the places in each Election District in the several Wards of this City, at which elections shall be held, until otherwise ordered. Nov. 3, 1862.

FIRST WARD.

First District—No. 89 Greenwich-street.
Second District—No. 52 Greenwich-street.
Third District—No. 116 Greenwich-street.
Fourth District—No. 13 Depeyster-street.
Fifth District—No. 101 Broad-street.

SECOND WARD.

First District—No. 61 Ann-street.
Second District—Burling-slip.

THIRD WARD.

First District—No. 47 Cortlandt-street.
Second District—No. 104 Barclay-street.
Third District—No. 250 Greenwich-street.
Fourth District—No. 9 West Broadway.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—No. 11 Jacob-street.
Second District—No. 5 Duane-street.
Third District—No. 18 New-Bowery.
Fourth District—No. 87 Cherry-street.
Fifth District—No. 45 James-street.
Sixth District—No. 61 Cherry-street.
Seventh District—No. 48 Catharine-street.

FIFTH WARD.

First District—No. 60 Leonard-street.
Second District—No. 26 White-street.
Third District—No. 131 Franklin-street.
Fourth District—No. 137 West Broadway.
Fifth District—No. 166 Duane-street.
Sixth District—No. 365 Greenwich-street.
Seventh District—No. 413 Washington-street.
Eighth District—No. 22 Desbrosses-street.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—No. 1 Tryon Row.
Second District—Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Reade streets.
Third District—No. 26 City Hall-place.
Fourth District—No. 72 Elm-street.
Fifth District—No. 82 Centre-street.
Sixth District—No. 7 Mulberry-street.
Seventh District—No. 10½ Mott-street.
Eighth District—No. 86 Elm-street.
Ninth District—No. 97 Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District—No. 68 East Broadway.
Second District—No. 162 Cherry-street.
Third District—No. 139 Madison-street.
Fourth District—No. 184 Cherry-street.
Fifth District—No. 59 Pike-street.
Sixth District—No. 192 Henry-street.
Seventh District—No. 1 Montgomery-street.
Eighth District—No. 57 Montgomery-street.
Ninth District—No. 285 Henry-street.
Tenth District—No. 62 Gouverneur-street.
Eleventh District—No. 277 Monroe-street.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District—No. 47 Greene-street.
Second District—No. 74 Thompson-street.
Third District—No. 7 Clark-street.
Fourth District—No. 52 Dominick-street.
Fifth District—No. 492 Greenwich-street.
Sixth District—No. 106 Wooster-street.
Seventh District—No. 178 Prince-street.
Eighth District—No. 140 Varick-street.
Ninth District—No. 184 Varick-street.
Tenth District—No. 203 Varick-street.
Eleventh District—No. 303 Spring-street.
Twelfth District—No. 367 Hudson-street.

NINTH WARD.

First District—No. 672 Greenwich-street.
Second District—No. 462 Hudson-street.
Third District—Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton-streets.
Fourth District—No. 12 Christopher-street.
Fifth District—No. 15 Seventh-avenue.
Sixth District—No. 48 Hammond-street.
Seventh District—No. 32 Fourth-street.
Eighth District—No. 665 Hudson-street.
Ninth District—No. 18 Fourth-street.
Tenth District—No. 4 Bethune-street.
Eleventh District—No. 733 Greenwich-street.
Twelfth District—Southwest corner of Washington and West Tenth streets.

TENTH WARD.

First District—Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets.
Second District—No. 73 Allen-street.
Third District—No. 68½ Orchard-street.
Fourth District—No. 52 Essex-street.
Fifth District—No. 53 Eldridge-street.
Sixth District—No. 29 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District, No. 141 Attorney-street.
Second District—No. 255 Stanton-street.
Third District—No. 272 Stanton-street.
Fourth District—No. 90 Lewis-street.
Fifth District—No. 79 Houston-street.
Sixth District—No. 28 Avenue C.
Seventh District—No. 7 Avenue C.
Eighth District—No. 249 Third-street.
Ninth District—Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and Fourth street.
Tenth District—No. 185 Lewis-street.
Eleventh District—No. 89 Avenue D.
Twelfth District—No. 215 Sixth-street.
Thirteenth District—No. 336 Eighth-street.
Fourteenth District—No. 121 Avenue D.
Fifteenth District—No. 416 Tenth-street.
Sixteenth District—No. 395 East Tenth-street.
Seventeenth District—No. 244 Eleventh-street.
Eighteenth District—No. 217 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—At the house of George W. Jenkins, corner Broadway and Ninety-sixth-street.
Second District—On the southeast corner Eighty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.
Third District—At Charles Hahn's house, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue.
Fourth District—At James Hope's corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth District—Broadway, house of Adam Illian, corner Broadway and Manhattan-street.
Sixth District—At the house of William Harris, corner Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 117 Clinton-street.
Second District—No. 30 Attorney-street.
Third District—No. 37 Willett-st.
Fourth District—No. 111 Broome-street.
Fifth District—No. 7 Goerck-street.
Sixth District—No. 34 Mangin-street.
Seventh District—No. 14 Suffolk-street.
Eighth District—No. 55 Cannon-street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 277 Mott-street.
Second District—No. 21 Prince-street.
Third District—No. 179 Elizabeth-street.
Fourth District—No. 42 Prince-street.
Fifth District—No. 16 Marion-street.
Sixth District—No. 174 Grand-street.
Seventh District—No. 200 Mott-street.
Eighth District—No. 122 Mott-street.
Ninth District—No. 138 Mulberry-street.
Tenth District—No. 215 Hester-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 124 Amity-street.
Second District—Northeast corner Sullivan and Bleecker-street.
Third District—No. 191 Mercer-street.
Fourth District—No. 129 Waverley-place.
Fifth District—No. 115 Eleventh-street.
Sixth District—No. 7 West Eleventh-street.
Seventh District—Northeast corner of Washington-place, in the University.
Eighth District—No. 8 East Houston-street.
Ninth District—No. 76 Fourth-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 68 West Thirteenth-street.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 72 Seventh-avenue.
Second District—No. 102 Seventh-avenue.
Third District—No. 159 Seventh-avenue.
Fourth District—No. 233 Seventh-avenue.
Fifth District—No. 286 Eighth-avenue.
Sixth District—No. 260 West Seventeenth-street.
Seventh District—No. 111 Ninth-avenue.
Eighth District—No. 93 Tenth-avenue.
Ninth District—No. 163 Ninth-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 434 West Twenty-fifth-street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 2 Rivington-street.
Second District—No. 161 East Houston-street.
Third District—No. 164 Suffolk-street.
Fourth District—No 32 Second-avenue.
Fifth District—No. 107 Fifth-street.
Sixth District—No. 129 First-avenue.
Seventh District—No. 105 East Twelfth-street.
Eighth District—No. 207 East Thirteenth-street.
Ninth District—No. 208 First-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 113 East Eleventh-street.
Eleventh District—No. 145 East Eleventh-street.
Twelfth District—No. 53 Avenue A, corner of Fourth-street.
Thirteenth District—No. 5 Avenue A, corner of First-street.
Fourteenth District—No. 258 East Eleventh-street.
Fifteenth District—No. 163 Eleventh-street.
Sixteenth District—No. 194 Avenue A.
Seventeenth District—No. 137½ Third-street.
Eighteenth District—No. 185 and 187 Second-street.
Nineteenth District—No. 106 Sixth-street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 63 Union-Place.
Second District—No. 28 East Nineteenth-street.
Third District—No. 70½ West Twenty-fourth-street, southeast corner of Sixth avenue.
Fourth District—Northwest corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth District—Northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue.
Sixth District—Southeast corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue.
Seventh District—No. 107 East Twenty-fourth-street.
Eighth District—Southwest corner of First-avenue and Sixteenth-street.
Ninth District—No. 228 East Eighteenth-street.
Tenth District—Southwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.
Eleventh District—Northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.
Twelfth District—Southeast corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.
Thirteenth District—Southeast corner of Twentieth-street and First-avenue.
Fourteenth District—Southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—Garvey's, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street.
Second District—Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, house of J. Cain.
Third District—Southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue.
Fourth District—Northeast corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street.
Fifth District—West side of Third-avenue, corner of Fifty-sixth-street.
Sixth District—West side of Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, house of Edward Parcells.
Seventh District—Southeast corner of Eighty-second-street [illegible]
Eighth District—Southeast corner of Eighty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District—No. 286 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Second District—No. 283 Tenth-avenue.
Third District—No. 357 Ninth-avenue.
Fourth District—No. 286 West Thirty-sixth-street.
Fifth District—No. 430 Tenth-avenue.
Sixth District—No. 196 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Seventh District—No. 402 Ninth-avenue.
Eighth District—No. 525 Eighth-avenue.
Ninth District—No. 255 Seventh-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 312 Seventh-avenue.
Eleventh District—No. 343 Seventh-avenue.
Twelfth District—No. 191 West Thirty-third-street.
Thirteenth District—No. 398 Seventh-avenue.
Fourteenth District—No. 439 Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District—Southeast corner of Twenty eighth-street and Second-avenue.
Second District—No. 110 Twenty-ninth street, near Third-avenue.
Third District—Northeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue.
Fourth District—Southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue.
Fifth District—No. 180 Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Sixth District—No. 595 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street.
Seventh District—No. 751 Second-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street.
Eighth District—No. 554 Third-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.
Ninth District—No. 470 Third-avenue, next to corner of Thirty-fourth-street.
Tenth District—No. 445 Fourth-avenue, next to corner of Thirty-first-street.
Eleventh District—No. 397 Fourth-avenue.
Twelfth District—No. 1,178 Broadway.
Thirteenth District—No. 528 Sixth-avenue.
Fourteenth District—No. 69½ Thirty-seventh-street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District—No. 570 Eighth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, east side of Eighth-avenue.
Second District—No. 206 West Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, south side of Forty-second-street.
Third District—No. 183 West Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, north side of Forty-second-street.
Fourth District—No. 226 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at National Hall.
Fifth District—No. 219 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Sixth District—At the southeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.
Seventh District—No. 161 West Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
Eighth District—Northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.
Ninth District—At east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, about fifty feet north of Forty-eighth street, on Eleventh-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 649 Ninth-avenue, twenty-five feet north of Fiftieth-street, on west side of Ninth-avenue.
Eleventh District—No. 695 Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fifth streets, twenty feet south of Fifty-third-street, west side of Ninth-avenue.
Twelfth District—At the house of John Black, at the junction of eighth-avenue, Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.
Thirteenth District—At the house of John Miller, Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.
Fourteenth District—Southeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan:

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

Seventeen Members of Assembly

Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.

Yours, respectfully,

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York, ss.:*

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection of any person VOTING, or ATTEMPTING TO VOTE, ILLEGALLY; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing Election, to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned, in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.

Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

OCTOBER 21, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the consideration of the following papers, viz:

Change of grade of Eighth-avenue; opening of Madison-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and other streets.

All persons interested in the above, or any other papers pending the action of the Committee, are invited to be present.

TERENCE FARLEY, ALEX. FREAR, IRA H. ALLEN, } Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMmittee on National Affairs will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

All persons having business with, or claims pending before the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.

By order of the Committee.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.

ALEX. H. KEECH, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two highly respectable and well-recommended young women, either separate or together; one is a first-rate cook and baker; also, a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as cook; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies and puddings; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 280 7th-av., near 28th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS tidy cook, a situation in the City or country: she understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game; does the coarse washing and ironing; can also milk and make butter; wages $9. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations—one as cook, who understands cooking fish, fowls and soup, and making butter; no objection to go in the country; and the other as waiter girl, who is willing to make herself generally useful. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 189 Grand-st., corner Mulberry.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation; can make bread, pastry and jellies; she is willing and obliging; would have no objection to do the coarse washing if required. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; meats, poultry, fish, soup and game, jellies and creams, pastry and all kinds of bakery. Can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; understands her business thoroughly: is a good baker; has good City reference; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A private family, as a good cook, willing to assist with the washing. Can give the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived over four years; she leaves as the family is going to travel. Call at No. 150 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to a boarding-house; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 11 Prince-st., near the Bowery. Mrs. HORN.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, boning and larding and pastry, or anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at 1,148 Broadway until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands meats, poultry, game of all kinds; also, is a good baker of bread and of all kinds of pastry. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 206 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has good City reference. Apply at No. 248 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family: she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a clean, sober, industrious person; has excellent city reference; has lived three years with the lady. Apply at No. 41 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or has no objection to take care of children or assist in plain sewing. Can be seen at her present place. Call between 11 and 4 o'clock at No. 162 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objection to assist in washing if required; has been fourteen years in last place. Apply at No. 1233 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 72 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman (a Protestant), a situation as a good cook and laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 125½ 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, BY two respectable girls, sisters,—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of city reference. Call at No. 258 3d-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 42 Grand-st., between Thompson and Laurens-sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl who understands baking, washing and ironing, wishes a situation in a respectable private family. Inquire at West 51st-st., corner of 10th-av., in the grocery.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHes a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; would do washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 287 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADIES' MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands dressmaking and hairdressing; is obliging; has the best of City references. No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Inquire in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do general housework, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 197 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-aged Scotch woman wants a situation to do general housework in a family of not more than three persons, by the day or month. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., next door to Post-office, top floor, front room, for one week.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTed, by a young widow woman, who has seen better days, a situation as assistant housekeeper, or to do plain sewing, or light housework, in a first-rate family. Address MRS. J. J., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged Englishwoman, a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family. Can be seen at, or address S. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper or lady's maid by a respectable English woman, with the highest recommendations from her last employer. Apply at or address No. 28 Bond-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress, and do light chamberwork, or assist as nurse; has a good knowledge of hair-dressing; satisfactory City reference will be given from her last place. Address No. 88 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GERMAN SEAMstress wishes employment by the day; she is a good dressmaker and can do all kinds of fine family sewing, or will take a place for a longer time. Call at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman wishes a situation as seamstress, and has no objection to do light chamberwork; the best City references can be given. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a respectable Protestant girl, not long in this country; is a good sewer, can do embroidering, and assist at chamberwork or waiting; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 53 West 12th-st., for three days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork; can give the best of references; wages, $8 per month. Can be seen by addressing a note to A. C., Union-square Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes a situation as laundress, and would assist in the chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—AN EXPERIenced woman wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron; reference if required. Call at No. 119½ East 20th-st., one flight of stairs up; price 50 cents per day.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready

COLORED SERVANTS.—SITUATION WANTed, by a cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; would be willing to make herself generally useful; has six years' excellent reference from her last place. Apply at No. 14 Watt-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has four and seven years' City references from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 150 West 18th-st. Place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, OR COOK AND WASHER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or cook and washer, in a small family; good references can be given. Call at No. 3 Minetta-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as plain cook; would do general housework for a small family; is willing and obliging; good references can be produced. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good reference; has lived two years and a half in her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address a note for one week to J. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an excellent chambermaid and seamstress, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 385 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to wait on an elderly lady; has the best two years' reference. Call at No. 141 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, (a Protestant) a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to character and ability. Call at No. 120 East 16th-st., two doors from 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERLAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; one who is fully capable, and can give the best of reference from her present employer, No. 37 West Washington-square. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 209 1st-av., near 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; understands embroidery, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 231 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by Protestant and Canadian girl, as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress, or waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 45 Spring-st

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG Protestant woman of respectability wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; is competent to discharge all duties; has lived in one of the first families in Ireland; would like to travel with a family to Europe; has been in America nearly two years; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 114 Varick-st., near Broome; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as children's maid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country. Will be heard of for two days. Address C. M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant English woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle; can do plain sewing neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Fleet-place, near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist in the housekeeping; she is fully competent to take charge of an infant, and teaching children their lessons; family boarding in a hotel preferred; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—THE ADVERTISER, BEING OF liberal education and much experience, wishes a situation as nurse in a permanent family; can take the full charge of an infant, delicate lady, or growing children; will be found competent to discharge all the duties of a faithful nurse, has traveled with young ladies in the above capacity to Europe. Can be seen at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; has six years' best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 14 West 25th-street, near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A MOST COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; would travel, or go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call or address. No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of city reference, and can be seen, for two days, in her last situation. Call at Mr. Suydam's, corner 38th-st. and 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or wait on a lady and do the baby's washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to a lady who boards; would take charge of an infant from its birth. Wages $7. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, lately landed, as nurse and seamstress; is willing to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; 6 years City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 126 East 35th-st., corner 3d-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young married woman, as wet nurse; the best of City reference given. Call for two or three days at No. 240 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., top floor, front room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as wet nurse; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 370 2d-av., in the fancy store, between 23d and 24th sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as infant's nurse by a middle-aged woman, or would go as housekeeper; has the best of references. Call at No. 215 10th-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, who is an experienced waitress, would like to engage in that capacity in a first-class private family; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 49 University-place, second door from corner of 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; or to do chamberwork and assist at waiting. Can be seen for two days, at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Has good City references

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as waitress and chambermaid; has good City references. Call at No. 390 7th-av. for two days, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; would assist with chamberwork if required. No objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as waitress or chambermaid, and to take charge of children; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 181 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

TWO RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRLS, (sisters,) wish to learn the dressmaking business. Call, or address No. 387 Bowery, between 5th and 6th sts.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG American girl desires a situation as nursery governess, or as companion to and to attend to an aged or invalid person; no objections to the country; the highest references given. Address AMANDA DONALDS, Greenpoint, Long Island.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.

Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS BUSINESS MAN, &c.—AN ENERGETIC, practical business man desires a situation in any capacity; is a quick accountant, plain penman, book-keeper, correspondent and salesman; not afraid of work; has A 1 testimonials; Expectations moderate. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough, practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up back accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required, for a moderate compensation; best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 410 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Englishman of long experience, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has the best of City references. Address R. S., Brewster & Baldwin's coach factory, 786 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation in the country, as coachman and gardener, by a respectable young man of steady habits; good reference given. Address C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging, and has the best of recommendations for being honest, sober and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young man; understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom, or would assist in a garden, or take charge of a garden; has the best of reference, both City and country; understands his business in all its branches. Address J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, (English); has first-rate recommendations, and thoroughly understands his business. Address W. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A SINgle man wants a situation as gardener, or coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good driver with good reference. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouses, laying out new grounds, etc.; understands the care and driving of horses; a good milker, etc. Address R. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as groom and coachman; has lived with some of the best families in the City; thoroughly understands his business; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address Y. S., Box 193 *Times* Office, or could be seen at No. 18 West 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good City reference; no objections to the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady, respectable man; best of reference given. Call on or address T. G., No. 874 or No. 871 Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young man a situation as waiter in a private family with the best of City reference from his last place. Call at No. 404 Sixth-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a single young man, who perfectly understands gardening, farming, laying out of grounds, &c.; also taking care of horses and driving; or would be willing to make himself generally useful about a small place. Address G. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days; the very best of City reference.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.—WANTed, a situation in a wholesale or jobbing boot and shoe house, by a young man, well acquainted with the business. Has travelled as agent through all the New-England States. Address S. P. L., care of S. R. NILES, Advertising Agent, Boston, Mass.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man as groom and coachman, the woman as cook and to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly and have the best of reference from their last employers; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN FAMILiar with the routine of foreign commission business, of industrious habits and unexceptionable character. May address Box No. 3,024, Post-office, stating the nature of his past employments, with references as to his qualifications and character.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a private family a German girl to cook, wash and iron; references required, and none need apply that do not understand their business. Apply at No. 172 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER. ONE THORoughly acquainted with domestic dry goods, active and competent, with undoubted references, may have a good place. Address M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A colored woman to do the general housework of a small family; a woman with first-rate references may obtain a good place. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT man as foreman in a daily newspaper office. Address, with references, and stating salary expected, Box No. 3,318 New-York Post-office.

ENGLISH NURSE WANTED—ONE WHO IS thoroughly competent and experienced in the care of children, may apply at No. 56 East 21st-st., between 4th-avenue and Broadway. References required.

A LAD.—A LAD WANTED IN A MERCHANT'S office, on South-st.; he must not be over 17 years of age, and reside on the east side of the City, above Grand-st. Address G., Box No. 2,691 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, residence and references.

AN ERRAND BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, active errand boy; one who resides with his parents may apply to WOODS & SCHUYLER, No. 69 Worth-st.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—A FEW GOOD practical draftsmen wanted, such as are accustomed to planning machinery. Apply at No. 93 Franklin-st.

WANTED.—A BLANK-BOOK FINISHER ON job work. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, 68 Cedar-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor, with grate, gas, hot and cold water. Family private. Terms moderate. Also, room for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a pleasant parlor, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN THE vicinity of the City Hall, by a gentleman and wife, in a good private family; boarding-house keepers need not answer; terms must be moderate. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., R. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY near Washington-square, by a gentleman and wife, where there are few or no other boarders. Address Box No. 5,066 Post-office, stating terms and location. References given and required.

FURNISHED BED AND SITTING ROOM TO LET.—In 22d-st., near 6th-av., to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast; family quite small, and no other boarders in the house; the rooms are adjoining, containing closets, &c., and are furnished with particular reference to comfort. The house being held on lease, a permanent arrangement will be preferred. Address B., Box No. 2,346 Post-office.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegantly furnished suite of apartments to let, with private table, to a desirable party. Also rooms en suite and single, with full board.

TO LET.—AT NO. 118 EAST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., spacious furnished rooms to let, with board; house first class; location desirable; reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE,

NEW-YORK,

Broadway and 12th-st.

Entrance No. 45 12th-st.,

Conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN.

Accommodation for families and transient guests.

GEO. W. HUNT, CHAS. W. NASH, Proprietors.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OF THE BEST QUALITY, ERARD'S GRAND PIANO FORTE, COSTLY BRONZES, AND WORKS OF ART; ALSO, A VALUABLE COW.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Washington-Square, corner of University and Waverley-place, all the valuable furniture and works of art contained in said residence, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, large mantle and pier glasses, oil paintings, a grand action piano forte, made by Erard, of Paris, cost $850 nearly new, also 7-octave piano, by Linden & Fritz, very costly, real ormolu and bronze chandeliers, and, brackets, latest style parlor suites, covered in rich silk brocatel curtains, very heavy, to match suite, in green silk velvet curtains, to match lace curtains, carved etagere, centre and side tables, real large and small bronzes and etagere ornaments, fancy chairs in rich silk brocade carved cornices, &c. DINING-ROOM of carved oak furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs, covered morocco. China and glass ware, &c. Bedrooms of carved rosewood and French mahogany, mattresses, and other articles. Particulars in catalogue. Also, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, after the sale of furniture, a very valuable cow, 5 years old, with calf, perfectly sound and kind. Also, an elegant caleche; was made to order by Lawrence, and cost $1,100. Also, a set silver-plated double harness, with robes, &c. The above is on exhibition.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FANCY GOODS.

Just arrived from France, ex ship *Germania*, to be PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT, viz.:

FRENCH PORCELAIN, RICH DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS,

SUPERB BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,

SEVRES VASES, VERRE D'EAUS,

PARIAN, COLORED BISQUE AND BRONZE STATUETTES,

ELEGANT CUT CRYSTAL GLASS TOILET ARTICLES,

Also,

ONE PAIR OF SUPERB REAL BRONZE STATUES,

The finest ever imported;

and other magnificent goods, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 5 and 6, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 16 Broadway. The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 4th. The above is the most magnificent sale that has ever taken place in the City, embracing a large variety of the above goods, worthy the attention of the trade and the public generally. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect the goods. Every facility for packing and shipping the goods will be given.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF WHISKY, CHRONOMETERS, INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, CHARTS, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

20,000 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the navy rations.

PROVISIONS.—200,000 pounds of bread 5,935 bbls. of flour, 1,978 pounds of rice, 6,558 gallons of beans; also, a quantity of pork, beef, coffee, butter, cheese, &c.

CLOTHING.—A large quantity of flannel overshirts, undershirts and drawers, pea-jackets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and canvas duck trowsers, caps, shoes, mittens, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—Tobacco, beeswax, soap, shaving brushes, shoe brushes, combs, knives, &c.

Also, five box chronometers, Parkinson & Frodsham; one watch, Mann Hart; also, several boxes books, charts and instruments. A lot of empty boxes and barrels.

Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., after the 5th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, and THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable stock of JEWELRY, comprising the stock of a large establishment, to be sold without any reserve, by order of W. Peet, Esq., Assignee, comprising Oval, Mosaic, Florentine, Lava, Garnet, Turquoise, Enameled and other setts, Book and other lockets, Sleeve Buttons of every description, Patent Studs and other descriptions, set and unset Snaps, Seals and Rings, plain, chased and set Coral Scarf-pins, Cluster Garnet and Stone Knobs, Silver Keys, Wire setts, Lava Pins, Florentine Mosaic Pins and Bracelets, Chain Armlets, Band Bracelets, Box and Glass Pins, Cameos in various styles, Cuff Pins, Fly Studs, Etruscan setts, Enameled Buttons, Curb and Fob Chains, Vest Hooks, Coral Drops, and a great variety of other articles usually found in the stock of a large dealer. The trade are particularly invited to examine this valuable stock on the morning of the sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS GAITERS, &c., AT AUCTION—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and choice assortment of all styles of men's, women's, misses' and children's boots and shoes, rubbers, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOT AT FORECLOSURE SALE.—At 12 M., Nov. 5, by J. M. MILLER, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Lot 25x100 feet, north side 94th-st., near 5th av. Rear of the lot is about level with 94th-st. Fine, high position; title perfect.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, teas and coffee, beds, bedding, hair mattresses, cottage suites, stoves, &c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at the Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st., until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., for the following Quartermaster's stores, viz.:

800 kegs horse-shoes, No. 2.
800 kegs horse-shoes, No. 3.
1,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 4.
800 kegs horse-shoes, No. 5.
500 kegs mule-shoes, No. 1.
800 kegs mule-shoes, No. 2.
1,000 kegs mule-shoes, No. 3.
600 kegs mule shoes, No. 4.
400 kegs mule-shoes, No. 5.
5,000 pounds Griffin nails, assorted.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 6.
800 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 7.
600 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 8.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 9.

The horse and mule shoes to be one-half front and one-half hind shoes, and put up in kegs of 100 pounds each.

The nails to be put up in boxes of 25 pounds each.

One-fourth of the shoes and nails to be delivered immediately, one-fourth in ten days, one-fourth in twenty days, and one-fourth in thirty days from the date of first delivery.

STEWART VAN VLEIT, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., Nov. 3, 1862.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 1862, for the purchase of a lot of ground by the Corporation for the use of Engine Company No. 23, to be within the following boundaries, to wit: 1st and 2d avs., 10th and 14th sts.

ALSO,

For the lease of a house and lot for the term of ten or fifteen years, for the use of Engine Company No. 14, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church sts.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

Five hundred army transportation wagons.

Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."

Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.

Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.

The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed.) A. BOYD, Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862:

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEVENS, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of the City of New-York for filling in, regulating, and grading their lots of ground around the Orphan Asylum, now erecting on the property corner 77th-st. and 3d av. Plans and specifications can be seen and all the necessary information obtained at the office of HENRY FERNBACH, Architect, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom proposals must be delivered on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst. None but responsible parties need apply.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. [illegible] engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.
Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million, &c.* Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 35 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 280 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemme, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.
s23-law6mTu.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of HANNAH COWAN, deceased, are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to WILLIAM D. MANGAM, her executor, at his office, No. 92 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November, 1862.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1862. O14-law4wTu*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, No 20 Exchange-place, Nov. 1, 1862.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, A. G. JEROME, JR. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO.
A. G. JEROME.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.
They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.
The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The Registered Bonds in sums of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.
This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.
Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BOND-HOLDERS EASTERN DIVISION LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The owners of the Western Division are about to form a new Corporation, to own and operate the whole line of Road from La Crosse to Milwaukee; to that end we invite your cooperation—and upon condition of your surrendering to us your Second Mortgage Bonds, we will undertake, under the provisions of our agreement, made Oct. 3, 1861, to give you EIGHTY PER CENT. in new Mortgage Bonds over the whole property, and FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. in preferred capital stock of the new Corporation, less any missing Coupons matured before Sept. 1, 1862—provided you place your Bonds in the hands of ISAAC SEYMOUR and N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William-st., on or before Dec. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYMOUR,
N. A. COWDREY,
HORACE GALPEN,
WM. GOULD,
D. M. HUGHES,
F. P. JAMES, } Trustees.
Oct. 29, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.
MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD CO.—An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Co. will be held at the residence of Charles L. Frost, Esq., No. 165 Clinton-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. It is desirable that every bondholder should be present.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.— INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov., 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1862.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av., and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.
INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1847, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., MADISON, 25th Oct., 1862.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON INDIANAPOLIS and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st., on 1st proximo.
F. H. SMITH, President.

MONEY WANTED—ON REAL ESTATE, AT 9 per cent. for five years or longer. From $2,000 to $5,000 wanted, on several pieces of productive property desirably situated in Brooklyn. Title indisputable. Security ample and to suit loaners. Capitalists wishing to invest at 9 per cent., will please apply to A. H. HOWE, No. 132, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

$5.000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

NEW ALBANY CITY BONDS.—WANTED, New Albany City Bonds, or the past due coupons from the same. J. A. COWING, No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SEWING MACHINE TO LET.—A LADY will let a good sewing machine (Bartholf's) cheap, and take the rent in sewing for herself. Enquire at No. 139 West 31st-st.—(white door.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:
ILLINOIS .... 2,500 tons | AMERICA .... 2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY .. 1,800 tons | BONAPARTE .... 3,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY .... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY .... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau .... $50.
Passage money to Havana .... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... Nov. 8.
GLASGOW .... Saturday .... Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE. Saturday .... Nov. 22.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin .... $100 | Steerage $40
First cabin to London .... 105 | Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris .... 110 | Steerage to Paris 48
First cabin to Hamburg .. 110 | Steerage to Hamburg 45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 8. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $195; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS, BROOKLYN.—Trains leave at 8:45 A. M., for Greenport; 8:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M. for Syosset and North Islip; on FRIDAY and SATURDAY to Greenport: 8:45, A. M., 3:45 and 4:45 P. M. for Hempstead; 7, 8, 5, 10, 15 A. M., 12, 3, 3 45, 4 45 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3 30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:
ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.
No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862 .... $1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862 1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862 1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862 2,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862 5,000
ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.
No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862 .... $1,000
all payable to bearer, BLAKE, BROS. & CO,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st

BLACK LEATHER BAG LOST.—$20 REWARD.—Lost, from a carriage, somewhere between 9th and 20th sts., in Broadway or 4th-av., a BLACK LEATHER BAG, marked J. B., New-York. The above reward will be paid for its delivery, with its contents, at No. 24 Gramercy Park.

LOST OR STOLEN—NINE COUPONS OF Sacramento County Bonds, due 1st January, 1863; six coupons, $60 each, Nos. 193 to 198; one coupon, $30, No. 199; two coupons, $12 each, Nos. 200, 201. Payment having been stopped, the public are cautioned against purchasing. Apply to E. S. BOLLES, No. 49 Exchange-place.

DOG LOST.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed, about two weeks ago, from the stable in 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., a small black and dark tan terrier slut; had on a blue morocco collar; full breed, short tail, stub nose, large eyes; answers to the name of Kitty. Return to No. 15 East 26th-st.

FOUND.—I FOUND A DIARY WITH A SUM OF money. If the owner will direct a letter, describing the book, and where he bought the two bills of goods the morning he lost it, the same will be sent to him.
WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Nov. 4,
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
(With new Scenery by Isherwood,)
the Comedy of
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Without interfering materially with the text, important, and, it is hoped, judicious transpositions have been made.
The CAST IS GREATLY IMPROVED, and an entire new arrangement of the scenery and action introduced.
Bob Handy .... Mr. Lester Wallack.
Henry .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Blandford .... Mr. John Gilbert.
Sir Abel Handy .... Mr. Mark Smith.
Farmer Ashfield .... Mr. George Holland.
Morrington .... Mr. Norton.
Gerald .... Mr. Young.
Evergreen .... Mr. Browne.
Postillion .... Mr. Parsloe.
John .... Mr. Parkes.
Peter .... Mr. Turner.
Dame Ashfield .... Mrs. Vernon.
Miss Blandford .... Miss Mary Barrett
(Daughter of the late Mr. George Barrett, her first appearance on any stage.)
Lady Handy .... Mrs. John Sefton
Susan .... Miss Henriques
The orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
WEDNESDAY—(Ninth time,)—BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
FRIDAY—(Tenth time,)—BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Due notice will be given of the representation of "Central Park," "A Bachelor of Arts," "Henriette," "The Way to Get Married," "The Lady of Lyons," "The Road to Ruin," "The School for Scandal," "Love and Money," "Love for Love," "School of Reform," "The Clandestine Marriage," "Money," and the "Jealous Wife."
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that, at the solicitation of his admirers and friends,
EDWIN BOOTH
has consented to appear on
for the second time in New-York, in the character of
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
All really great acting, which brands its mark on memory, is simply individual nature directed by mimetic art. Where the individuality of the actor is unsuited to the character he portrays, the most cunning art cannot realize a perfect identification with nature. In no personation has this dramatic truth been more sensibly felt by the public than that of Claude Melnotte. The management therefore takes pride and pleasure in presenting in
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
An artist whom Nature seems to have specially fitted for the part.
HIS YOUTH,
HIS GALLIC VIVIDNESS OF ILLUSTRATION,
And
THE FIRE and passion which glow throughout his style, combine to render him
A PERFECT IDEAL
Of the dramatist's conception. To give additional éclat to Mr. BOOTH'S appearance in this part, Mr. Jackson has pleasure also in announcing that he has engaged, specially for this occasion, that charming artiste,
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW,
Who will make her first appearance at this theatre as
PAULINE.

A GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
Will be given by the 13th Regiment, National Guard,
AT THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1862.
The music by Grafulla's celebrated Military and Orchestral Band.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.
TICKETS 50 cents.
To be had of the members of the Regiment; at Farwell's Drug Store, corner Court and Joralemon sts.; Adler's Music Store, No. 353 Fulton-st.; Chadwick's Drug Store, corner of Court and President streets; Dickinson's Drug Store, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., and at the door on evening of Concert.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 726 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York J. P. HALE & CO.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 102 Elm-st., between Canal and Walker, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P.M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily; at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybills to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *viâ* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

FURNITURE.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... William Wheatley
The second appearance of
MATILDA HERON
in this Theatre, in her great character of
CAMILLE,
which was so enthusiastically and flatteringly received upon Saturday evening last.
Mr. L. R. Shewell .... as .... Armand Duval
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4,
CAMILLE;
OR, THE FATE OF THE COQUETTE.
MATILDA HERON .... as .... CAMILLE
Armand Duval .... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Monsieur Duval .... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Mme. Prudence .... Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director .... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5,
Last appearance but two of
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear in his great and popular character of
JACK CADE.
THE LAST NIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE OF
EDWIN FORREST,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Nov. 6 and 7.
THE THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
MATILDA HERON,
SATURDAY, Nov. 8
THE GREAT RAVEL TROUPE
Will commence their farewell engagement upon Monday next, Nov. 10.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director .... J. GRAU.
GUERRABELLA.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a season of TEN NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA. The opening night will be
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 10.
MADAME GINEVRA GUERRABELLA
will appear on the opening night in
LA TRAVIATA.
The box-office is open to receive orders for the ten nights. Thursday seats will be secured for TRAVIATA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MADAME LORINI.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he has effected an engagement with
MADAME LORINI,
who, after an extended and highly successful tour in Europe, has returned to America, on a visit to her family. In consequence of Madame Lorini's early departure for Italy, where she is engaged for the carnival season, her engagement is necessarily limited to three nights. Madame Lorini will appear in LUCREZIA BORGIA and NORMA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that Meyerbeer's new and celebrated opera of DINORAH,
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
will be produced during the season, in which
M'LLE CORDIER,
whose entire engagement with Mr. Ullman has been transferred to him, will make her début in this country.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 1.
Second week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
GEORGE CHRISTY .... as .... Julius Quackenbush
Which will be performed
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL NEAT BRICK house, three story and basement, 16-8x48; lot 98-9; in a good location up town; is in good order; possession at once; price $5,500. Also, to let low. Apply to WM. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF FORTY acres, in high cultivation, on the north shore of Long Island; good house, barns and out-buildings complete; land rich, with deep subsoil; 45 miles from New-York; price, $5 500; good harbor and magnificent scenery. None but principals will be noticed. No exchange. Apply, by letter only, to J. LAWRENCE, No. 655 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION, &C., ON the Hudson River, between Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburgh. Offered for sale in consequence of the owner leaving the State. The mansion is spacious and adapted for summer and Winter residence—heated by hot water furnace, plumbed throughout the house, and is complete in all respects. Out-buildings first-class and numerous; which, with the mansion, are new and modern. About 45 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and running from the Albany Post road to the Hudson River, with superior views both up and down. Located in the vicinity of the first families in the State.
Value of the estate, &c., about $50,000.
For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$1.000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot, three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING—FURNISHED house to let; a large, finely-situated, and most desirable residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Pine-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET
AT GORHAM.
To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.
The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

THE BEST LOCATED STORE IN NEW-YORK TO RENT.—The lower floor and basement of the marble building, 50x100, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard-st., now occupied by the subscribers, who intend removing to the lofts of the same building. It is more prominent from Broadway than any store of the same size on Broadway itself; it is in full view of the whole length of Howard-st., on Centre-st., where the 4th-av. cars pass, and on Canal-st., where the 6th and 8th av. cars pass; has unobstructed light, front and rear; and has, for a wholesale business, more than the advantages of a Broadway store, without its disadvantages. For many kinds of business it is the best stand in New-York. Apply on the premises, to MASON BROS., Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, FIFTEEN rooms, in fine order, with thirty lots ground, shade and fruit trees, on Nostrand-av., between Baltic and Butler sts., Brooklyn; range in kitchen and laundry; will be let for $200 till first May; after that date, $450 per annum. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—UNTIL FIRST OF MAY, PART OF A three-story house in Macdougal-st., furnished or unfurnished; all but the second story. Address J. W. C., Box 3,202 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 4-story brown-stone front basement house No. 128 Lexington-av. Possession immediately. Apply to G. W. CANDEE, No. 190 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 109 EAST 27TH-ST. Rent till May, $200. Apply at 107 East 27th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF AN extensive, unincumbered manufacturing property near this City, consisting of numerous large stone buildings, with good machinery, a superabundant power, peculiar advantages of charter, and in other respects a rare opportunity. Capital paid in, $200,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM TEN TO twenty thousand dollars cash, to invest in the manufacture of an article that will pay, with two others who understand thoroughly the practical part. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 185 *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF one of the best groceries in the City. Reason for selling, the owner has other business. Inquire No. 405 9th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
who has just returned from a brilliantly successful trip to Washington, where he has had the honor of appearing before
PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET,
as well as the
EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS,
from whom he has received many valuable presents, will be on exhibition at the Museum
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
previous to his departure for Europe. He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c.
MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
OF OUR
MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS,
GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE,
GEN. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old hero and patriot
COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also the infamous Rebels,
JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD.
All in full costume. Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.
At the earnest solicitations of the public
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW.
Which has been received with enthusiastic
OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE
By crowded audiences, will be continued, positively,
BUT ONE WEEK MORE,
BUT ONE WEEK MORE.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK.
The scenery, music, and other appointments of this piece are of the highest order of art, while
THE ACTING IS UNSURPASSED.
Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR .... CARL ANSCHUTZ
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock,
Will be presented, in compliance with the wishes of numerous patrons of the Opera, (for this night only,)
MOZART'S OPERA of
THE SERAGLIO.
With its unsurpassed cast, including
MME. JOHANNSEN,
MME. ROTTER,
MESSRS. QUINT, LOTTI, GRAFF.
FRIDAY, Nov. 7, first time,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—EIGHTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, after SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER ONE of his celebrated lectures at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on THURSDAY EVENING next, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25c., to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.— A stated meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock. USHER PARSONS, M. D., of Providence R. I., will read a paper on *Relics of the Narragansett Indians.*
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.
The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.
Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt; R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.
Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

THE UNDERSIGNED ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the following sums toward the relief of the distress caused by the Indian depredations in Minnesota, and they urgently solicit further contributions.
The sufferers are all new settlers, who have been driven from their homes with the loss of their store of food for the Winter, and their only hope of relief is from the appeal now made in their behalf.

Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	$300	Weston & Gray	$100
N. L. & G. Griswold	200	D. Dows & Co.	100
John C. Green	200	A. Belmont & Co.	50
Brown, Bros. & Co.	200	R. L.	35
Wm. H. Aspinwall	100	Olyphant's Son & Co.	100
H. O. F.	100	Williams and Guion	50
C. H. Marshall & Co.	100	D. B. C.	5
J. Seymour	100	John Ferguson	50
C. V. S. Roosevelt	100	J. Cassidy	25
Weeks & Co.	50	S. T. Skidmore	10
Fogg Brother	50		
Ellen B. Whiting		1 box clothing.	

W. H. ASPINWALL,
R. B. MINTURN,
GEORGE GRISWOLD. } Committee.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

A Hitherto Glance at the Field.

Great changes have taken place in the personnel of the various tickets presented for the consideration of the voters of this and Kings counties within the last week. In the Tenth Congressional District, the Republicans, the Submissionists, the Unionists and the Jeffersonians were represented each by a candidate, and until within a very few days it was all but universally conceded that that able statesman, Ben. Wood, of *Love and Secession* fame, would be returned to his seat in Congress. But politics, as do lotteries, turn like weathercocks, and it is far from good policy in outsiders to bet on results. Mr. Gilson, the Republican nominee, in a card which does honor to his head and heart, has withdrawn in favor of Gen. Hiram Walbridge. Mr. Ellsworth, of the People's Union, (whatever that is,) has also got out of the way, and thus the contest is narrowed to a single-handed combat between a friend and a foe to the National Government. Last night heavy odds were offered to the Wooden-men in favor of Walbridge, but with no takers. The impression is that unless some high and mighty game of 4, 11, 44 is played, Gen. Walbridge will succeed in exhibiting to his friends to-night the political scalp, brains and all, of his opponent, Hon. Ben. Wood.

In the Fifth District, Fernando Wood, (ex-merchant,) will strive with Capt. John Duffy for the Congressional honors. Mr. Wood is slightly known to his fellow-citizens, and a heavy vote in his favor will undoubtedly be found in the ballot-box at night. Capt. Duffy, a gallant Irish soldier, appeals to his fellow-countrymen, to his fellow-adopted-citizens, to rally to his support, that together they may uphold the flag which has so generously protected them. There is not so much excitement in this District as in the Fourth. There, all is music, banners, shouts and cheers; here there is a much more dangerous game playing, and it will do no harm for loyal men to keep their eyes and ears wide open.

In the Sixth District there is much bitterness of feeling. Personalities and partisanisms are doing injury to the cause of our country, and many voters do not hesitate bluntly to say that no true man would, even for his own preferment and that of his friends, place one jot or tittle in the way of the success of the regular Union nominee.

There is but little excitement in the Seventh District. The firemen's vote will not be thrown away, and those who have sneeringly spoken of the Union nominee as only a fireman, may ascertain to their discomfiture that that noble body of men, whose service to the Government wealth cannot be too highly estimated, have intelligence, discrimination and patriotism sufficient, at all events, to stand by the friend of the Union, and to brand the maligners alike of the Government and themselves.

In the Eighth District matters have been pretty considerably mixed, but last night the mist rolled off, and the bright star of hope shone beautifully forth. Mr. James Brooks, a bitter Know Nothing, a reviler and ridiculer of all policies favorable to the interests of foreign born citizens, was the nominee of a small clique. Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, former District Attorney, a man of industry and ability, the Submissionist regular, while Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, an outand-out Union man, a non-office seeker and a person of unstammed record, represented the Union vote. Between the Brooks and Waterbury men the direst trouble arose; they foresaw defeat if both parties ran, and it was by no means a sure thing if one would withdraw. At last, however, by a series of little manœuvres, Mr. Waterbury has been compelled to withdraw, and Mr. James Brooks, of the *Express*, smilingly requests the Irish, the Germans, the Catholics and the loyalists of the Eighth District to vote for him. No wonder the wind whistled keen and cool last night.

There can be no doubt as to the result in the Ninth District. Col. J. McLean Murphy, the Union nominee, is a gallant soldier, a true man, a loyal citizen, and will certainly poll the entire vote of the good men in his District. Mr. Herrick does not stand the ghost of a chance.

In regard to Assembly nominees we can only say that the men placed upon the Union ticket should receive the heartiest support of all who believe in ignoring party for the sake of the country. This feeling is, we believe, very prevalent, and from the results of active reportorial observation and canvassing, before us, we believe that the men who strive to run a party machine rather than the Union train will to-day receive their final and irreceverable smash.

KINGS COUNTY.

In the Second Congressional District Mr. Wm. Wall, the Union candidate, is opposed by Martin Kalbfleisch, the present Mayor of Brooklyn. The District is so arranged that it is next to an impossibility to elect any man who is not a friend, and an active one, of the working classes. This, Mr. Wall, of all men, is. His generosity is proverbial, his kindness, his self-giving, his pecuniary disbursements, are well known to the mechanics and the laboring men of that District. His prospects improved vastly yesterday, and we earnestly trust that Mr. Wall may receive, what he so richly deserves, the indorsement of the Second Congressional District.

Hon. James Humphrey and Hon. Moses F. Odell compete in the Third Congressional District. It has been a very general apprehension in Brooklyn that Mr. Odell, while a member of the present House voted in favor of all the Presidential recommendations, and that he supported the Confiscation and Emancipation bills. The contrary is the fact. He did vote for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, but so great a hue-and-cry was made about it, that he practically nullified that vote by voting against the appropriation which would give the President the means of purchasing the slaves, as did also Cox, Vallandigham and others. It has also been thought that Henry Ward Beecher would vote for and support him, but since Mr. Odell has come out a pure and simple party man, Mr. Beecher has, in the most emphatic manner, spewed him from his mouth. On Sunday night he said:

"The principle of darkness, the banded minions of oppression, all the congregated elements of evil assail the house of liberty. I am in the habit of saying distinctly what I think, and I do declare that the opposition now formed here in the North against this Government is the meanest, the blackest, the most hypocritical ever conceived on earth. There, they have the benefit of my candid opinion, if they want it. And now, I add that, whatever may have been my friendships, and they are warm at all times, I will not stand, I will not strike hands—no, not with my own brother—with those who are not, now, openly and forever on the side of liberty. I had in this contest meant to overlook all party divisions, but now when I see Satanic influences—and such they, no doubt, are—again combining against the North, I will not touch any man who is with them, unless it be with the besom or the rod of destruction. We have no material for conflict here among us, and the blood, the massacre, of the old Paris days of murderous revolution might well return did not those who foster—and such men there are, beyond peradventure, in our midst—cloak their wickedness in a sort of sneaking prudence. They come toward the Government, saying "How art thou, my brother?" while they plunge their dagger under the fifth rib. Then, brethren, rise to the imminence of the danger. Cast your votes for liberty—cast them as far as you can out of this night of rebellion, toward God's throne!"

This would seem to settle the little Odell vote; but lest it should not be enough, we are authorized to state that Mr. Beecher considers it all-important that Mr. Odell should be defeated, and Mr. Humphrey elected.

In regard to the Assembly nominations, we have already written plainly. It is an outrage upon the people to place two Union candidates in nomination—it is only too evident that personal and partisan ends are striven for, rather than the glorious consummation of a united, Government-supporting result. In the Second Assembly District, no arrangement has as yet been made, whereby Messrs Bowen and Moore, or either of them, retire from the field; and if the District is lost, they and their friends must be held to answer for it. The Union vote in that District is strong, and Mr. Moore could easily be elected. Mr. Bowen, we think, could not.

The statement in the *Tribune* of yesterday morning that Mr. Perry is running as a stump candidate, for the Assembly, against Charles L. Benedict, is an entire mistake. Mr. Perry was a candidate for the nomination in that district, but his friends united in making the nomination of Mr. Benedict, unanimous, and he and they are working heartily for Mr. Benedict's election. The only opponent of Mr. Benedict is Mr. Calicoot, a member of the Legislature of 1860. Between the two, loyal men will not long hesitate.

The New Congressional Districts.

The last Legislature made a new division of the Congressional Districts in this State. For the sake of convenient reference we give the new districts below:

First District—Suffolk, Queens and Richmond Counties.

Second District—Towns of Kings County, and the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

Third District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

Fourth District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York.

Fifth District—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of New-York.

Sixth District—Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of New York.

Seventh District—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of New-York.

Eighth District—Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of New-York.

Ninth District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of New-York.

Tenth District—Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties.

Eleventh District—Orange and Sullivan Counties.

Twelfth District—Dutchess and Columbia Counties.

Thirteenth District—Rensselaer and Columbia Counties.

Fourteenth District—Albany and Schoharie Counties.

Fifteenth District—Rensselaer and Washington Counties.

Sixteenth District—Clinton, Essex and Warren Counties.

Seventeenth District—Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties.

Eighteenth District—Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Fulton and Hamilton Counties.

Nineteenth District—Delaware, Chenango and Otsego Counties.

Twentieth District—Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer Counties.

Twenty-first District—Oneida County.

Twenty-second District—Oswego and Madison Counties.

Twenty-third District—Onondaga and Cortland Counties.

Twenty-fourth District—Cayuga, Wayne, and Seneca Counties.

Twenty-fifth District—Ontario, Yates, and Livingston Counties.

Twenty-sixth District—Broome, Tompkins, Tioga, and Schuyler Counties.

Twenty seventh District—Chemung, Steuben, and Allegheny Counties.

Twenty-eighth District—Monroe and Orleans Counties.

Twenty-ninth District—Niagara, Wyoming, and Genesee Counties.

Thirtieth District—Erie County.

Thirty-first District—Cataraugus and Chautauque Counties.

Assembly Districts.

The 1st Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Election Districts of the 1st Ward; the 1st and 2d Districts of the IId Ward; the 1st, 3d, and 3d Districts of the IIId Ward; the 1st District of the IVth Ward; and the 1st District of the VIth Ward.

The 2d Assembly District contains the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Election Districts of the IVth Ward; and the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Districts of the VIth Ward.

The 3d Assembly District contains the 4th Election District of the IIId Ward, the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Districts of the Vth Ward, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Districts of the VIIIth Ward.

The 4th Assembly District contains the 6th and 9th Election Districts of the VIth Ward; the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Districts of the Xth Ward, the 7th District of the 13th Ward, and the 8th, 9th and 10th Districts of the XIVth Ward.

The 5th Assembly District contains the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Election Districts of the VIIIth Ward; the 1st, 2d and 3d Districts of the IXth Ward, and the 1st, 2d and 3d Districts of the XVth Ward.

The 6th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts of the Xth Ward; the 1st District of the XIIIth Ward; the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Districts of the XIVth Ward; and the 1st, 2d and 3d Districts of the XVIIth Ward.

The 7th Assembly District contains the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Election Districts of the IXth Ward; and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 10th Districts of the XVth Ward.

The 8th Assembly District contains the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Districts of the VIIth Ward; the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Districts of the XIIth Ward; the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Districts of the XIIIth Ward.

The 9th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Election Districts of the XVIth Ward.

The 10th Assembly District contains the 8th and 9th Election Districts of the XVth Ward; the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 19th Districts of the XVIIth Ward.

The 11th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Election Districts of the XXth Ward.

The 12th Assembly District contains the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Election Districts of the XIth Ward, and the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Districts of the XVIIth Ward.

The 13th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Election Districts of the XXIId Ward.

The 14th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Election Districts of the XVIIIth Ward.

The 15th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Election Districts of the XXIst Ward.

The 16th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Election Districts of the XIXth Ward.

The 17th Assembly District contains the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Election Districts of the XIIth Ward.

Union not Disunion.

CARD FROM ANSON WILLIS, ESQ.

To the Electors of the Sixth Congressional District:

My name has appeared several times in the public prints as an active member of a Union organization in the Sixteenth Ward, anterior to the meeting of the Convention at Syracuse on the 24th September last.

My object in acting with that organization was, not to put candidates in the field as a third party, but to coöperate with any party in an effort to procure the nomination of such men only as gave a hearty and unconditional support to the Administration in its efforts to crush out the rebellion, not caring whether the candidates were Republicans or Democrats. However, the State ticket nominated at Syracuse met, so far as I know, the entire approbation of the Union men. Since that time, however, some persons in this organization have put a candidate in the field for Congress, and also for member of Assembly. In this action I have not concurred, because it is an entire departure from what I believed to be the objects of the Union Association; it seems to me that its inevitable effects must be to disunite instead of uniting the supporters of the Administration; and instead of placing a third candidate in the field, it would be a cheaper and more direct way to have voted at once for the Democratic candidate, *for, to support Mr. Blunt, is indirectly to support Mr. Ward.*

I shall, therefore, support Mr. Conkling, because he has proved himself a faithful representative of the interests of this City, and a true and uncompromising supporter of the Administration. We know him and can trust him, if we can trust a living man.

I desire, Mr. Editor, to make this statement public, because I have been so often asked who I intended to support, and asked by my friends my opinion as to whom they ought to vote for.

ANSON WILLIS.

The Sixth Congressional District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Seeing my name attached to a circular, and also in the Times of last Saturday morning, purporting to indorse Orison Blunt for member of Congress from this district, I would respectfully state, that being a member of that Convention, I attended the same, and voted for the Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, but being in a minority, of course submitted to the nomination of Mr. Blunt. But feeling it to be the duty of all Union-loving citizens to stand by the Administration at this time, and feeling confident that Mr. Conkling is not only the strongest man of the two, as well as a decided Union man, and one who will stand by the President in all his great and glorious acts, I feel that I would be doing an act of injustice to the promptings of my own heart, were I to support, in the contest of to-morrow, any gentleman from this district, other than the Hon. Frederick A. Conkling. By giving this a place in your columns you will very much oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

J. J. RABINEAU.

No. 106 Bedford-street—IXth Ward, New-York, Nov. 3, 1862.

Gen. Walbridge before his Constituents.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge is one of those who, in politics as well as all else, when he undertakes a work, rolls up his sleeves, goes into it, and does not cease until all is completed. His labors of Saturday, as a candidate for Congress, have already been reported. Yesterday morning he resumed his efforts at an early hour, and had not ceased in his out of door and in door demonstrations up to a late hour last evening, when our reporter left him. Delegations from the Democratic Clubs and of Democratic citizens were received by him at his residence during the whole of the morning, and his replies to all queries were such as satisfied the most fastidious as to the soundness of his democracy and his determination to uphold the honor and integrity of the Union and the Constitution. He was congratulated on his patriotism, as contrasted with the position of his opponent, Hon. Ben. Wood, and as several of those who called on him and promised him their support, did so at the risk of losing the places they held under some of the Departments of the City Government controlled by Mr. Wood's interest, the General promised all such as should lose their places employment in his own store until they could obtain situations elsewhere. He said, also, to the patriotic and loyal Democrats, that he should stand by their interests as he had always, and not turn his back upon them, as his opponent had done, when he thought because no loyal Democrat was opposed to him his success was certain. At 12 o'clock a procession of vehicles, filled with his Democratic constituents, accompanied by a band, made the circuit of the District, passing through the principal streets of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards. The leading wagon, on which Gen. Walbridge was standing, was bedecked with a canvas, on which was the inscription:

"Gen. Walbridge on His Way to Washington."

All the wagons had over them the Stars and Stripes, and wherever the procession passed, crowds were gathered, numbering in some parts of the district as high as thousands. Loud cheering greeted the General on his appearance, and speech after speech followed in rapid succession, in which he appealed to the Democracy to stand by him, who so long had supported the Government, and had stood by them in the political contests of the country in past years. No less than fifty speeches, of from two to five minutes' duration, were made during the seven hours that the procession was moving through the district. His remarks were varied to meet the different classes of citizens, but each speech contained the same sentiment—which was, that as a National Democrat he loyally sustained the Government and its Constitution and the flag which was the symbol of our glory and our power—that he stood by the Administration as the representative of the Government, so long as that Administration stood by the Constitution; that he opposed any man of doubtful loyalty, and he disdained the vote of any man whose loyalty was not so patent as to need no one to bolster it up; that the only speech that Ben. Wood had ever had attributed to him was one which he neither wrote nor delivered, but which had been printed and circulated here, and reprinted and circulated in the South, to invigorate the rebels in their war against the Government, and by leading them to hope there was a divided sentiment in the North, to renew their efforts to accomplish the destruction of the Union; that he proposed to make no such speech; he did not court the praises of the rebels, because it would be but a poor commentary on his loyalty. To the carmen and sailors and stevedores he appealed to maintain the Government, because to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy was to cripple our commerce, and thus their receipts would be lessened. To the laboring men he said, that with our Government destroyed, the great works of public improvement must diminish, because they could not go forward under guarantees of permanent order; he asked the mechanics to vote for him as representing the Constitution and Union, because they could have no guaranty of permanent employment if we were to have a perpetual war, or large markets for our manufactured articles were to be snatched from us. To the merchants he appealed, and they knew better than he could tell them how great their prosperity was under the Union and the Constitution. The Irish he asked to stand by the Government of their adoption, and not permit it to go down by the treachery of Northern men like Ben. Wood, and leave them with no greater security than existed in the land of their birth; to the Germans he appealed by their intuitive love of social order and justice, which our Constitution and Union so well conserved during three-quarters of a century, and which would yet, if the loyal Democrats of the North would show their strength, secure to them in the future, not to vote for a man who was willing to risk the Union; but above all selfish considerations he appealed to them as American citizens, by their love of liberty, the memories of the Revolution, and their patriotic devotion to the common good, to stand by him, as a loyal Democrat who loved the country of his birth, and was not willing to see it sacrificed by treachery.

The procession visited Mayor Opdyke at the City Hall, where his Honor extended Gen. Walbridge his best wishes; also the Astor House, the Times, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser* office, (where he requested that it might be announced on the bulletin that he held the declension of Mr. Gibson, the Republican candidate, in his favor,) the Merchant's Exchange, the Washington Hotel, the Police headquarters, the Bank of Commonwealth, (where he expressed the hope that he might meet its President, Congressman Haight, on the floor of the next Congress, and with him to sustain the Government, the National War Committee, who received him with loud applause. At Tammany Hall the General made a brief appeal. He alluded to his associations with that temple of Democracy, and he asked that the Democrats who received their political education in that old edifice now stand by their brother-Democrat, and not sustain one whose hostility to the Union was the best evidence of his Democracy being spurious. He was loudly cheered by the Democrats gathered round the Old Wigwam.

Everywhere Gen. Walbridge was welcomed by the people with prolonged demonstrations of favor, and as showing the unanimity of sentiment, it may be stated that during the whole course of the procession but a half dozen efforts were made to elicit cheers for Ben Wood, and all these were but feebly responded to.

John Van Buren at Tammany Hall.

HOW GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER WAS OBTAINED.

In Tammany Hall, last evening, a large number of the Democracy gathered for the purpose of hearing Mr. John Van Buren on the topics of the day. Mr. Elijah F. Purdy was elected Chairman, who, upon taking his seat beseeched those present not to be deterred from voting to-day by any threats that may be held out to them. He assured them that ample provision had been made to protect the Democratic electors; a Committee of Safety would be in attendance at Tammany Hall, and local Vigilance Committees would be on duty in every election district in the City, throughout the day. It was absolutely necessary, Mr. Purdy said, for the Democrats to exercise their right of suffrage—peaceably if possible, but forcibly if need be. In conclusion, the speaker exhorted all true Democrats to "Go early and vote." [A Voice—"Often!" Laughter and applause.]

It now being nearly an hour after the time Mr. Van Buren was announced to speak, the audience became somewhat impatient, and made loud and repeated calls for "Van Buren." To keep the crowd in good temper, Mr. Purdy proposed three cheers for Seymour and three for the gallant Corcoran, which was responded to heartily.

Mr. Van Buren, on being presented, spoke at some length, but said nothing either very fresh or new. He simply repeated, in many instances in precisely the same language, the speech he made some ten or twelve days ago in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The only thing of interest alluded to, was how he obtained possession of Gen. Scott's letter to Mr. Seward. That letter, Mr. Van Buren said, had been read by Gen. Scott to John C. Hamilton and James Monroe, and if the President had acted upon it, it would have been read to twenty millions of people, so he did not see that it could be properly called, as it had been, a private letter. Republicans had charged him with stealing the letter. A lady he had stated was helping him to keep the secret of how he got possession of it. When Mrs. Lincoln visited this City some short time ago, he, thinking he ought to show some respect to the wife of the Chief Magistrate of the country, called upon her at the Metropolitan Hotel; she was not in, so he left his card. Before he got a hundred miles from the city, the fact of his having called upon Mrs. Lincoln was chronicled in the papers. "Ah," said this and that person, "we know where you got that letter." "Do you?" asked Mr. Van Buren, "where?" "From Mrs. Lincoln." This accusation was the cause of his now explaining how the letter came into his possession. When Gen. Scott wrote the letter, he kept the original draft, and sent to Mr. Seward a copy. Calling upon Gen. Scott one day, the General produced the letter, and showed it to Mr. Van Buren. After reading it, he asked Gen. Scott for a copy of it; he consented, and a copy was made by Mr. Van Buren's clerk. Subsequently, Mr. Van Buren asked Gen. Scott, as he had never given him anything in his life, to present him with that letter that he might keep it for the sake of the autograph. "He did so, and here it is," said Mr. Van Buren, producing the letter. [Applause and laughter.] "I intend to have it photographed by that excellent artist, Mr. Brady, so you will all be enabled to get a copy."

At the conclusion of Mr. Van Buren's address, the meeting, after giving three cheers for Seymour and Van Buren, dispersed.

Speech of Wm. Curtis Noyes.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Union Association last evening, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., was present, and spoke on the issue of the pending canvass. He drew a graphic contrast between the conduct of Gen. Wadsworth and of Horatio Seymour in relation to the country since the war broke out; the one dedicating himself and fortune, all the energies of a generous and noble nature to the cause of his country; the other, who had received a military education (at Partridge's Academy, Middletown,) and whose place should have been at the head of a *corps d'armée*, holding coldly and selfishly back, lending no hand to help on the war, or to provide for those engaged in it, but devoting his influence and his time to the work of embarrassing the Administration, finding fault with every measure, exciting discontent at home, and affording sympathy to the rebels.

The peace that Mr. Seymour and his party looked forward to was one which the North could not think of while a spark of patriotism or of self-respect was left; nor would it be a peace that would give to the country any quiet. When in Cincinnati lately, and seeing the intrenchments cast up beyond Covington Heights for the defense of that city, he could not help thinking that just such intrenchments would be constantly required along our extended borders did we acknowledge a separate Confederacy. Mr. Seymour's conduct (said Mr. Noyes) does not appear to be loyal and true; and I say upon that subject, as Othello said upon the virtue of his wife,

"To doubt is to be resolved."

And when you doubt the loyalty of a man—when he acts in such a way as reasonably authorizes you to doubt, you should act as if you were resolved he was a traitor. [Applause.] I do not mean to say Gov. Seymour is a traitor; I say no such thing; I have been represented as saying that; but I say when a man allows his loyalty to be doubted, and when he fails to come forward; when he has to get certificates to show he was loyal, that man is to be doubted and treated as a traitor for the time being, until he repents and shows he is truly a loyal man.

Fifth Assembly District—Brooklyn.

The *Tribune* stated yesterday morning that Mr. Perry was running as a stump candidate against Mr. Benedict, the Republican nominee in this District. This is a mistake. Mr. Perry was a candidate for the nomination, but his friends made the nomination of Mr. Benedict unanimous, and he and they are working heartily to secure Mr. Benedict's election. His only opponent is the Democratic candidate, Mr. Calicoot, who was a member of the infamous Legislature of 1860.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

NEW-YORK.

GEN. WADSWORTH AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Senator Harris has written the following letter in reply to a note of inquiry from Hon. Jonathan Edwards, of Troy:

ALBANY, Oct. 31, 1862.

My Dear Sir: Your note of yesterday is received. I take pleasure in complying with your request. Great injustice has been done Gen. Wadsworth by the persevering efforts which have been made to have it believed that he is hostile to Gen. McClellan. My position in Washington and my intercourse with the parties, have been such as to enable me to speak with confidence in respect to the relations between these officers.

During the last year I have had repeated conversations with Gen. Wadsworth upon the manner of conducting the war. Last Winter he was stationed with his brigade at Upton's Hill, in the very front of our army before Manassas. He was very anxious that the army should advance, and sometimes expressed impatience at the delay, but I have never heard him express anything like hostility to Gen. McClellan, or any want of confidence in his ability as a General, or his fidelity as a citizen. My intercourse with him has been such that I am confident, if he had entertained any unfriendly feeling toward Gen. McClellan, I should have known it.

Like many others, Gen. Wadsworth has sometimes expressed his impatience that the work of suppressing the rebellion did not progress more rapidly, but in no instance have I heard impeach the character or motives of other officers.

Since the war began, I have met with no man more thoroughly in earnest, or who seemed more ready to make personal sacrifices than Gen. Wadsworth. During the whole of the last Winter he remained in his camp in Virginia.

He visited Washington very rarely—but in one instance, I think, remaining over night. His care of the soldiers under his command, was the subject of frequent remark. He was unremitting in his efforts to provide for their comfort and health. It was his practice to leave his tent late at night, even in the most inclement weather, and pass through his entire encampment, to see that his orders in relation to ventilation and other sanitary measures, were observed. He exercised a paternal care over the sick of his command. Instead of having them transferred to hospitals, he had them treated under his own supervision. I have heard it remarked, that no other brigade in the army had so few men unfit for duty by reason of sickness, as that of Gen. Wadsworth's.

Yours, with esteem,

IRA HARRIS.

Hon. Jonathan Edwards, Troy.

DECLENSION OF HON. ALFRED ELY.

The Rochester papers publish a card from Hon. Alfred Ely, giving the reasons for his withdrawal in favor of Hon. Truman Clarke. Mr. Ely says:

"I am appalled by the responsibility which would weigh me down, if any act of mine, not imperatively required by decent self-respect, should involve the election of an opposition member of the next Congress, from a district heretofore so reliable, intelligent and patriotic. No matter how respectable its nominee—no matter how personally loyal—his election would be hailed in Richmond as a triumph of those whom the rebels esteem their friends. However guiltless in intention, he would thus give substantial comfort to the enemy, and encourage their prolonged resistance.

The painful responsibility for such a result shall not be mine. I therefore withdraw from the canvass, and earnestly invoke for Mr. Clarke the cordial and *active* support of all the electors of this District.

While I address this appeal to all without discrimination as to former political relations, I may be pardoned for urging it, especially upon those who were friendly to my nomination. I beg of those who have supported me so warmly up to this hour, not to separate themselves from me now.

Let them vindicate themselves, not only from the reproach, but from the suspicion of being indifferent or lukewarm to the success of the Union candidate. Let them show that in comparison with our righteous cause they hold all personal aspirations or private injuries as but dust in the balance. Let them, so far as it can depend upon their action, spare me the mortification of having sacrificed the honor of their support for naught, as I must do should Mr. Clarke fail of an election through any fault of theirs."

NEW-JERSEY.

HON. H. WINTER DAVIS ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis has been canvassing New-Jersey in behalf of the Union candidates. In a speech delivered at Newark, on Thursday evening he said:

"The nearest approach to a war conducted by Democrats is this one. [Laughter and cheers.] The Secretary of War is a Democrat, and the Generals placed in high positions are Democrats; and whether they have been successful, perhaps you can judge as well as I. [Laughter.] Their ideas of war perhaps vary a little from ours. They perhaps think they can carry on this war so as to secure the success of the Confederate States, and in that they are correct. [Loud applause.] They taunt you, with extraordinary audacity, to which I think you submit rather tamely, with having an opinion on the generalship of their Democratic Generals. [Laughter.] After the very great liberality of the President, who has passed over his political friends, and sought Democrats for the highest places, these men impudently claim that they alone are competent to conduct the war; and then, as if it were a decisive argument which no one could meet anywhere, they rush at Mr. Wadsworth and others with eyes flaming, mouths open and spit fairly flying, and they say, "Oh, you are opposed to Gen. McClellan!" [great laughter and cheers;] and no man seems to say, "What if I am?" [Renewed laughter.] The President has placed him where he is; and when the President thinks that victory is the only true test of high command, and he sees fit to remove him from his command, he will do it, and we will support him in it. [Loud applause.] Yet they audaciously intimate that his army are so attached to him, that in such a case the army would rebel! We will tell him that there are men enough to whip his army and put down the rebellion after that. [Loud cheers.] And I will say on my own account, although it may not be very popular, that, in my judgment, slowness is not the way to prostrate this rebellion, [applause;] and say what you please of military science, I think the audacity of Zachary Taylor at Buena Vista, with all his military ignorance, would have stamped out this rebellion a year ago. [Loud applause.] There are men enough now, in and about Washington, if only let loose upon the enemy, to take them in their arms and carry them off. Let us thank God for any man, Democrat or Republican, who will lead us to victory." [Cheers.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

LETTER FROM HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

The following letter, from Hon. Jos. Holt, was read at a meeting in Boston, which was addressed by Gov. Andrew, Gen. Bustard and others:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1862.

Hon. William Claflin, Chairman of the Republican State Committee:

SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of 20th inst., inviting me, on behalf of the Republican State Committee, to address the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, at Faneuil Hall, "on the simple issue of loyalty to the National Government."

In view of the fearful tragedy in which the conspirators of the South have involved us, there could certainly be no grander theme for a popular discourse, or one more congenial to my heart. But my engagements here forbid that I should leave Washington, and I am therefore obliged to decline the kind invitation with which you have honored me.

I cannot believe, however, that the voice of a stranger is needed to stimulate the men who live amid the inspirations of Bunker Hill to do their duty and their whole duty to the country, in this dark hour of its trial and humiliation. No State has more glorious memories clustering about her history than Massachusetts, and they all speak of the granite foundations on which her devotion to the cause of human freedom has ever rested. Sure I am that the people of that noble old Commonwealth will, in the presence of a defiant and traitorous foe, do nothing, at the ballot-box, to impair the sublime power of the unconditional Unionism which their fathers and brothers and sons are proclaiming amid the carnage of the battle-field. Party politics may have its distractions and bewilderments, and many may be misled; but I think the conspirators whose guilty ambition is filling the land with new-made graves, will have to listen long before they hear aught to cheer them from the home of Warren, of Hancock and of Adams.

Very respectfully, your obdt. servant.

J. HOLT.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Marion—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 19th ult.

Steamship *Marion*, from Havana, 30th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

HAVANA, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The Steamer *Marion* came in yesterday morning, from New-Orleans and Key West. She went into the latter place for coal, but could not get any, so she came here.

The French screw ship-of-the-line *Ville de Lyon* came in on the 26th from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 19th. Nothing had taken place. Most of the new French troops had arrived, and gone on to Orizaba. The *Ville de Lyon* carries home a lot of invalided soldiers and officers—a sorry-looking set.

The *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans, came into Matanzas on the 26th, but left on the 27th.

The *Santiago de Cuba* is still here, taking in coal; the Provost-Marshal on board. Capt. Russell, of Key West.

We are looking for the steamers *Bahia Honda* and *Pecos*.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

VERY LATEST PER ARABIA.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 18.

An Imperial ukase, issued to-day, orders that public prosecutors and defenders shall be attached to military tribunals. A decree of the Governor General of Wilna relieves the town and the neighboring district from a state of siege. Persons are still, however, forbidden to carry arms. State criminals are also to continue subject to military jurisdiction.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Queen Victoria arrived here at 9 this morning, with Princesses Helena, Louisa and Beatrice, and Prince Arthur and Leopold. The Queen was attended by Earl Russell, Lieut.-Gen. Gray, Lady Bauer and suite. Her Majesty was received at the Locken Station by the Belgian royal family, the English Ambassador and other distinguished personages, and conducted to the King of the Belgians at the Palace of Locken. The time of Her Majesty's departure for England has not yet been made known.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, Saturday, Oct. 18.

In the conference on commercial affairs the proposition of the Committee, respecting Customs Union with Austria, was carried by 138 to 57; the motion of the Austrian delegates, upon the contrary, rejected by 117 to 60.

ITALY.

TURIN, Saturday, Oct. 18.

A report is in circulation that Monsignor Cirnatimpo has succeeded in escaping from prison at Naples.

The rumor of the Civita Vecchia and Orbitello Railways having been conceded to the Salamanca Company, and of the loan of 20,000,000 lire having been made by that Company to the Pontifical Government, is stated to be unfounded. The negotiations which were being carried on in the matter have failed.

Numerous political arrests have taken place in Venetia.

INDIA.

(By telegraph to Galle and from Jubal.)

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Shirtings firm and active. Mule Twist, 40s., and improving. Indigo active, but unchanged. Copper unchanged. Saltpetre active; large sales. Linseed firm, but little doing. Exchange, 2s. 3d. Government Securities—Fours, 93⅝; Fives, 104½. Freights improving.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Cotton advancing. Twist unchanged. Government Securities—5⅜ cents., 112½.

CHINA.

(By telegraph from Jubal.)

CANTON, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Gray Sheatings advanced 1s. (?) Twist, 16-24, advanced $1. Tea firm and active; exports to date, 37,500,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 7d.

A further depreciation in the value of Mexican dollars is reported from Japan.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Sept. 4.

Gray Shirtings firm, but little doing. Tea firm and higher prices demanded. Silk advancing; large sales have been effected. Silk No. 3 Toatlee, 415 to 425. Stock, 15,000 bales. Exports to date, 33,125 bales. Exchange on India, 3s. 6d.; on London, 4s. 3½d. Freight for Tea, 70s.; Silk, 80s.

A Card.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATIVE TO THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Mr. Orison Blunt was first nominated by citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, irrespective of party, on account of his known devotion to the Union, and because it seemed important that some one who was not a partisan should be brought forward, in order that all who desired to support the Government in this its hour of greatest need, might have a true Union War man to represent them in Congress.

At this meeting a Committee was appointed to meet delegations of citizens irrespective of party. The delegations from the three Wards comprising the District met, and the result was the nomination of Mr. Blunt by acclamation. Mr. Blunt being waited upon by a Committee, and asked if he would accept the nomination, and run under any circumstances, replied that he would. Up to this time no other nomination for Congress had been made in the District, and it was supposed that this expression of feeling on the part of the people would have caused the adoption of Mr. Blunt by the Republicans, he having always affiliated with that party. But notwithstanding Mr. Blunt's nomination and acceptance, and his expressed determination to run; notwithstanding he had been posted and advertised as such candidate, when the Republican Convention did meet, Mr. Frederick A. Conkling was nominated—and immediately, in a lengthy speech, accepted the nomination, and declared his intention to run.

This being the condition of affairs, the meeting was had between Mr. Blunt and Mr. Conkling, and a portion of the State Central Committee, for the purpose of harmonizing the matter, and having but one Union war candidate in the District. At this meeting, Mr. Conkling proposed to submit the matter to the gentlemen present. Mr. Blunt replied that he did not feel authorized to do